

Haig criticises Reagan proposals

NEW YORK (R) — Former Secretary of State Alexander Haig, long a staunch supporter of Israel, has attacked President Reagan's Middle East peace proposals as detrimental to United States and Israeli interests. Speaking to officials of the United Jewish Appeal, Mr. Haig Tuesday said he opposed U.S. proposals for a freeze on Israeli settlements in the occupied West Bank and the plan for self-government for Palestinians in association with Jordan. He said the record of Camp David showed Israel never committed itself to "terminate permanent settlements" on the West Bank. "I think it's a very serious mistake to inject the settlements issue into the Camp David peace process," he said, "you create an obstacle that puts all in jeopardy."

Jordan Times

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جوردان تيمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الرأي"

'Fez plan does not recognise Israel'

DAMASCUS (R) — A senior Palestinian official said Wednesday Arab resolutions adopted by the Arab League summit at Fez last week did not imply recognition of Israel. "The Arab resolutions do not imply even an implicit recognition of Israel," Yasser Arafat, head of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) information department said. He told reporters: "The Arab resolutions adopted by the Arab leaders in Fez comply with the policy of the PLO. 'The Arab plan came to certify once again that no peace could be achieved in the Middle East unless an independent Palestinian state is set up,' he added. The plan agreed by Arab leaders at Fez does not spell out recognition of Israel but says that the U.N. Security Council should guarantee peace for all states in the region."

Egypt demands Israeli pullout from Lebanon

CAIRO (R) — Egypt has called Israel to make a clear commitment for withdrawal from Lebanon as part of a three-point programme to start the Middle East peace process rolling again. Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan told a press conference Israel must also halt all Jewish settlements on occupied Arab land and introduce confidence-building measures on the West Bank and Gaza. Mr. Ali said the conflict in Lebanon had slowed up normalisation of relations between Israel and Egypt. "Peace is a necessary condition before normalisation could resume," he said.

LO leader raps Arab front

UWAIT (R) — A leading Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) official Wednesday criticised members of the Arab Contention and Steadfastness front for what he called their lack of support for Palestinians when they were fighting the Israelis in Lebanon. Salah Khalaf, number two to PLO leader Yasser Arafat, the Fatah commander group, said only North and South Yemen had acted "while the most savage genocide was going on in Lebanon." He told Kuwaiti graduates society that Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi had misled the Palestinians with promises of modern weapons that did not materialise as the battle neared. He said Steadfastness and Contention front, formed by the LO and Libya, Syria, Algeria, and South Yemen to oppose the Camp David accord, was "nothing but a talking point," he added.

Nigeria, Romania call for creation of Palestinian state

VIENNA (R) — Nigeria and Romania said Wednesday there was room for both a Palestinian state and Israel in the Middle East, according to a communiqué issued in Bucharest. The communiqué, issued at the end of a three-day visit to Romania by Nigerian President Shehu Shagari, called for an international conference under the sponsorship of the United Nations to resolve the Middle East crisis. It said the Nigerian leader and Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu had agreed in their discussions that such a conference should be attended by all parties concerned including the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

Arab representatives meet U.N. chief

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Representatives of Lebanon and Arab League member states scheduled separate meetings Wednesday with Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar following the violence in Lebanon. Clovis Akoud, the league representative, was the first caller, followed by Ghassan Tuani, chief delegate of Lebanon. Mr. Perez de Cuellar, who returned to New York Tuesday night from his visit abroad, expressed his deep shock at the assassination of Lebanese President-elect Bashir Gemayel. In a statement, the secretary general said: "This criminal act takes place at a time when great efforts are being made by the Lebanese government to re-establish its authority and to reconstruct its country."

Assad confers with Lebanese delegation

DAMASCUS (R) — Syrian President Hafez Al Assad and Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam held talks Wednesday with a Lebanese delegation led by Walid Abi Madi, leader of the Lebanese National Movement. The official Syrian news agency SANA said the talks, which took place a few days after official confirmation of the death of Lebanese President-elect Bashir Gemayel, dealt with the current situation in Lebanon and the Arab World, but gave no further details. The delegation included Lebanon's minister of tourism, Marwan Hamadeh.

Israeli forces push into west Beirut as Gemayel is buried

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Israeli forces thrust into west Beirut on six fronts Wednesday and captured a large swathe of the city as Lebanese were still reeling from the assassination of President-elect Bashir Gemayel.

Leftist militiamen, left behind after Palestinian forces were evacuated from Beirut last month, fought the Israeli armoured advance with rocket-propelled grenades and automatic rifles but could not hold it up.

Security sources said the Israelis

had pushed forward deep into the southern part of the city on three roads. Reporters who toured the scene said the move was supported by shellfire from gunboats out to sea.

The Israelis had entered a district which used to house the

headquarters of most of the commando groups in the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), including the office of PLO leader Yasser Arafat. There were clashes in the Sahra refugee camp nearby. The sources said Israeli armour had also started to move on west Beirut from the Israeli-controlled eastern sector of the city in three places.

These were the port, the nearby devastated commercial district dividing east and west Beirut, and the main road between the two sectors that passes by the national museum.

Near the port, shells smashed into the seafloor just inside west

Beirut, where until recently leftist militias were known to have several artillery pieces.

Until the assassination of Mr. Gemayel in a massive bomb explosion Tuesday and the Israeli advance, Beirut had been relatively quiet for a month.

Mr. Gemayel, 34, was killed when a huge bomb exploded in a Falangist Party headquarters in east Beirut where he was addressing a meeting Tuesday.

Late announcement

For a long period radio and television stations and Gemayel supporters said that the

president-elect, who had been due to take office on Sept. 23, had escaped alive.

But by early Wednesday morning sources close to Mr. Gemayel were saying that he was dead. His body had been one of the last to be dug out of the ruins of the building, in which 50 to 60 other people had also died.

The government later on Wednesday announced his death on state radio, saying that Mr. Gemayel "fell a martyr yesterday."

(Continued on page 3)

Gemayel's death deepens Lebanese conflict, page 8

U.S. urges Israeli restraint

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States urged Israel Wednesday to refrain from military actions in Lebanon which would inflame tensions over the assassination of Lebanese President-elect Bashir Gemayel.

The White House and State Department said no consideration was being given to sending U.S. troops to Lebanon for a renewal of the peacekeeping mission which ended only last week.

The calls for restraint were made in statements which pledged that the U.S. would press ahead vigorously with the plan announced by President Reagan on Sept. 1 for overall peace in the Middle East.

But Mr. Gemayel's death in a Beirut bombing Tuesday shocked the Reagan administration, raising concern that U.S. efforts to achieve peace for the region have been seriously jeopardised.

The killing of Mr. Gemayel, who was to take office next week, appeared certain to worsen already deep divisions between rightist and leftist militias in Lebanon.

U.S. officials saw a possibility that Israel would use the situation in Lebanon to justify keeping its military forces there for a long-term policing role.

Israel sent its forces into west Beirut Wednesday, saying it wanted to prevent any serious

incidents.

In an American Television interview, Israeli Ambassador Moshe Arens called his country's army the only stabilising force now in Lebanon, adding that "all hell would break loose over there" if these forces were pulled out now.

The U.S. government was in frequent touch through the night with Israeli officials in Lebanon, Washington and Israel.

"They have told us their military moves are limited and precautionary," the State Department said. "We have urged

(Continued on page 3)

Gemayel's death draws mixed world reaction

BEIRUT (R) — Prominent Muslim and leftist politicians from west Beirut Wednesday appealed to President Reagan to stop Israel's move into their sector of the capital, an advance launched after the killing of President-elect Bashir Gemayel.

Governments around the world expressed shock at the death of the president elect who was to have assumed office next week.

The west Beirut politicians, led by former Prime Minister Saeb Salam, said in a message to Mr. Reagan that Israel's advance threatened the achievements of

special Middle East envoy Philip Habib.

"What the United States had achieved towards re-establishing Lebanese sovereignty throughout the country is now facing a very serious danger. We therefore appeal to you to intervene as soon as possible to deter the Israeli army advancing into the heart of Beirut," they said.

The politicians, who boycotted Mr. Gemayel's election last month but later came round to cooperation with him, said he was

(Continued on page 3)

Badran briefs cabinet on Fez summit results

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran briefed the cabinet Wednesday on the outcome of the Fez Arab summit meeting and the prospects for joint Arab action on the international arena to explain the Arab eight-point peace plan adopted at the summit.

Mr. Badran presented a detailed report on the conference's deliberations and the

various discussions that preceded the adoption of the summit's resolutions.

The prime minister also explained the role played by His Majesty King Hussein towards arriving at the resolutions which represented an Arab consensus on several outstanding issues, foremost of which were the Palestinian question and the Iraq-Iran war.

Arafat meets Pope

VATICAN CITY (R) — Pope John Paul and Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat held a brief private meeting Wednesday, Vatican officials said.

Dodging journalists and television crews, the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader slipped into the Vatican through a little-used side entrance as the Pope arrived from his summer residence in Castel Gandolfo by helicopter.

At the end of their meeting, Mr. Arafat left the way he had come for talks with Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo.

Security was tight, with an escort of armed police in 20 cars escorting Mr. Arafat's vehicle through the streets of Rome.

Vatican sources said the PLO leader and the pontiff met alone, without interpreters.

Plans for the meeting had been strongly condemned by Israel.

No details were available immediately on the Pope's talk with Mr. Arafat.

Attack on U.S., Israel

Earlier Wednesday, Mr. Arafat blamed the United States and

Israel for the assassination of Lebanese President-elect Bashir Gemayel, saying it was a pretext for a new Israeli push into Beirut.

Later, Mr. Arafat appealed to a conference of the 95-nation Inter-Parliamentary Union to set up a commission to investigate the Israeli war crimes in Lebanon.

Israeli delegates walked out before Mr. Arafat addressed the conference in Italy's Chamber of Deputies.

The PLO leader said that since Israel invaded Lebanon on June 6, some 70,000 people had been killed, wounded or were missing.

He said aggression by Israel against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples had "unmasked the ugly nature of the Israeli state."

Mr. Arafat said Israel had mobilised its forces and invaded Lebanon to bring about a radical strategic change in the map of the Middle East, as well as to annihilate the Palestinian people.

Asked to comment at a press conference on the death of Mr. Gemayel, the PLO leader said: "I am sorry it happened but it is a provocation by the Americans and Israel so that the Israelis could enter Beirut."

SOON? قريباً
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S. Yemeni leader meets Brezhnev

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev Wednesday pledged further aid for Moscow's Middle East allies at a meeting with South Yemeni leader Ali Nasser Mohammad.

The Soviet leader avoided all direct reference to the death of Lebanese President-elect Bashir Gemayel and referred to the Lebanese situation only in general terms, according to a report on the Kremlin talks by the official news agency TASS.

TASS said Mr. Brezhnev and President Mohammad, whose country is one of Moscow's closest political allies in the Middle East, agreed that the Israeli invasion of Lebanon was a joint action by Israel and the United States.

But Israeli-American attempts to do away with the Palestinians and bind the Arabs by force to the Camp David agreement had been frustrated, the TASS report said. "Developments have convincingly demonstrated that the Israeli aggression in Lebanon has turned out to be a major political and moral defeat."

The two leaders urged Arab countries to work for an unconditional and immediate withdrawal of all Israeli troops from Lebanon and said they supported Lebanon's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

TASS quoted Mr. Brezhnev as saying the Soviet Union would continue to "use its possibilities for giving effective support for the Palestinian resistance movement, the Lebanese patriots, Syria and all those who do not bow before the aggressor, who are working for a just settlement and peace in the region."

Monaco mourns untimely death of Princess Grace

MONTE CARLO (R) — The death of Princess Grace of Monaco in a car crash plunged this usually carefree Mediterranean resort into deep mourning Wednesday as condolences and tributes poured in from royalty, government leaders and international celebrities.

Most of the citizens of the tiny principality, which caters to the tastes of the rich and influential, learned of the death of the former Hollywood star only Wednesday morning.

Known to millions of devoted fans as actress Grace Kelly, the princess had been reported in stable condition after suffering

multiple fractures in a car crash on Monday.

But shortly before midnight Tuesday night the Monaco palace issued a terse statement saying the condition of the 52-year-old princess had deteriorated rapidly and she had died from a brain haemorrhage.

The hillside casinos, which provide Monaco with much of its income, immediately closed down their gaming tables and police set up barriers during the night in anticipation of throngs of mourners.

Known to millions of devoted fans as actress Grace Kelly, the princess had been reported in stable condition after suffering

Hollywood to Monaco, page 8

Bonn cabinet rift worsens

BONN (R) — The teetering Bonn government failed to resolve its deep crisis Wednesday after sharp exchanges in cabinet between Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Economics Minister Otto Lambdordoff.

Government spokesman Klaus Boelling told reporters that Mr. Schmidt had demanded a public pledge of loyalty to government policy from Mr. Lambdordoff, who has called for a radical shift in economic strategy with drastic

welfare cuts.

The economics minister replied that his proposals for draconian austerity measures were only an attempt to suggest possible solutions to the country's economic problems and he did not intend to depart from government policy.

"The differences in substance are by no means removed," Mr. Boelling said, adding: "I would not attempt with a single word to pour 'harmony sauce' on this conflict."

With profound grief
the Lebanese Embassy in
Amman mourns
the late Sheikh Bashir Gemayel
Lebanon's President Elect
and announces a national
mourning period of seven days
during which it is opening a special
register for condolences at
the embassy building on Jabal
Amman-opposite Al Khalidi
Hospital between 10:00 a.m.
and 1:00 p.m. starting Sept. 15,
1982, until Sept. 22, 1982

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MIDDLE EAST

Shultz: 'This is indeed the moment for new realism'

EDITOR'S NOTE: Following are major excerpts from U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz's address to the United Jewish Appeal in New York City Sept. 12.

The set of goals foremost in our thoughts today is peace in the Middle East, and security and success for Israel and her Arab neighbours. No one who has walked the streets of Jerusalem and Tel Aviv and who has talked at length with as many Israeli people as I have can doubt that they want peace and security, and I am dedicated to helping them achieve both.

Against the backdrop of confrontation, despair, and fear that have characterised the search for peace in the Middle East, three key documents spell out how peace might be made a reality:

The first is U.N. Security Council Resolution 242, which established the basis for a negotiating process founded on the idea of an exchange of territory for real peace.

The second is the Camp David accords, which — in the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty — led directly to the realisation of such an exchange of territory for peace. Camp David calls for a "just, comprehensive, and durable" Middle East peace based on Resolution 242, but builds on it as well by calling for a solution that recognises "the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and their just requirements" and a "resolution of the Palestinian problem in all its aspects."

And third, there is the president's speech of Sept. 1. This historic address builds on the earlier document by stating categorically that our approach to peace will continue to be based on Resolution 242, with its concept of an exchange of territory for peace, and the Camp David accords, which provide for Palestinian self-government with full guarantees for Israel's security.

"Four important points"

While I cannot summarise for you the totality of a rich and complex speech, I would like to review four important points made by the president.

First, there should be full safeguards for Israeli security, both internal and external, throughout the transitional period and beyond. The president has made this forcefully clear.

Second, as stated in Camp David, there should be a transitional period of five years during which the Palestinians of the West Bank and Gaza should be permitted to exercise full autonomy.

Third, the U.S. believes that peace cannot be achieved on the basis of Israeli sovereignty over the West Bank and Gaza, but must be based on Resolution 242's formula of an exchange of territory for peace. Our preference is for self-government by the Palestinians in association with Jordan, with the extent of withdrawal determined by the quality of peace offered in return.

Fourth, the United States also believes that peace cannot be achieved by the creation of an independent Palestinian state on the West Bank and Gaza. The president has stated clearly and unequivocally that we will not support an independent Palestinian state in the territories.

One section of the president's speech especially deserves reading tonight word for word, because it did not appear in the text printed in the New York Times. But don't blame the Times. The passage was inserted by the president at the very last minute — after the press had received their copies. It was put in because the president wanted to speak from his heart to the people of Israel.

The president said this: "I have personally followed and supported Israel's heroic struggle for survival ever since the founding of the state of Israel 34 years ago. In the pre-1967 borders, Israel was barely 10 miles wide at its narrowest point. The bulk of Israel's population lived within artillery range of hostile Arab armies. I am not about to ask Israel to live that way again."

Those words represent the president's and America's fundamental commitment to Israeli security and to genuine peace. Our commitment grows out of a sense of moral obligation but also out of strategic interest. A strong, secure Israel is in our interests and its own interests. There will be no peace without Israeli security, but Israel will never be secure without peace. Our vision of the future on the West Bank is one guided by a vision of a secure Israel living with defensible borders and by our abiding belief that it is not in Israel's long-term interests to try to rule over the more than one million Palestinians living in the West Bank and Gaza.

Approval of the president's initiative is gathering force and momentum, both here at home and abroad. I believe it will gather more and more support as people read and study that speech carefully. The same is true of the Camp David accords on which the president's speech is based. Those who do take the time to read those historic documents soon recognise the genius of Camp David: It is an accomplishment that is a tribute to the statesmanship of the leaders of three great nations — Prime Minister Begin, the late President Sadat, and our own President Carter.

Despite the many dark periods of stagnation, setback, and delay since 1967, a look at the long-term trend in the Middle East is encouraging. After a quarter-century of sterile conflict and confrontation, the past decade has seen a building momentum toward peace. Three negotiated disengagement agreements have been signed. President Sadat paid his historic and stirring visit to Jerusalem. There was the great achievement of the Camp David framework, and the signing of 1979 and fulfilment of this past April, of the first treaty of peace between Israel and an Arab neighbour — a treaty that is a tribute to the willingness of the people of Israel and of Prime Minister Begin to take risks for peace. I say the first treaty because there must be — and there will be — more to come. For only in the context of true peace, freely negotiated, can there be true security for Israel and her neighbours.

Nothing is more crucial than building on this momentum. But, as has been obvious to all, the stalemate in the autonomy talks over the past two or more years, and the outbreak of major military conflict this past summer, pose a grave threat to further progress. In these circumstances, President Reagan decided that the time had come for renewed American leadership. He acted, as well, because the Middle East today is at a moment of unprecedented opportunity: Israel, the moderate Arab states, the Palestinians, and the United States are all affected, and all now face the choice between hope and frustration, between peace and conflict.

Israel has demonstrated once again, at tragic cost, that it will not be defeated militarily. If Israel's adversaries want peace and justice

they must recognise, clearly and explicitly, the right of the state of Israel to exist, and they must enter, as President Reagan said, "direct, hard, and fair" negotiations with Israel. When they do, Israel then has the chance to translate military strength into peace, the only long-term security.

For the moderate Arabs, there is the opportunity to demonstrate that the course of negotiations can produce results and serve their vital interests. For Lebanon, there is now a second chance, the chance once again to be free, prosperous, and democratic, posing no threat to its neighbours and serving as a stable bridge between the West and the Arab World.

The Palestinians now confront a great decision: Whether to continue down the self-destructive road of armed struggle, which has only produced tragedy for the Palestinian people, or to seize the opportunity to affect their destiny by way of the peace process. The Camp David framework upholds the importance of self-government for the Palestinians of the West Bank and Gaza, and it provides Palestinian representatives the right to participate in the determination of their future at every step in that process.

For the United States, the brilliant, dogged diplomatic achievement of presidential emissary Phil Habib has shown America's determination and ability to promote just and peaceful solutions to the problems of the area. His work is but the latest evidence of how crucial is the help of the United States if the peoples and nations of the region are to stop the fighting, construct solid agreements, and prevent wars between Arabs and Israelis from again threatening to become the focal point of global conflict.

In his historic address to the Israeli Knesset, Anwar Sadat spoke of "moments in the lives of nations and peoples when it is incumbent upon those known for their wisdom and clarity of vision to penetrate beyond the past with all its complexities and vain memories, in a bold drive toward new horizons." The present is such a moment for us all.

Reagan's challenge

The president has offered a challenge — the challenge of peace to Israelis and Arabs alike. Every-

one talks so much about peace that it requires some effort to stop and comprehend what it really can mean. Relief from the horrible burden of war can unleash the full development of human potential, promising even greater creativity in the arts and sciences. Peace offers new economic possibilities when the defence burden is lightened — to build a better life at home and contribute to the prosperity of the region and the world. Peace can mean fruitful economic cooperation between Israel and her neighbours. Imagine how the genius of the Israeli nation could flourish if it were freed from the physical and psychological burdens imposed by the continuing state of conflict. Imagine the enormous contribution that the peoples of this region — so rich in spiritual strength — could make to all mankind.

The challenge the president has offered to Israel is to extend its hand to welcome wider participation in the peace process. Israel has demonstrated once more its military strength and bravery, but we all recognise that while true peace requires military strength, strength alone is not enough; true peace can only be achieved through lasting negotiated agreements leading ultimately to friendly cooperation between Israel and her neighbours.

In the 1948 war of independence Israel lost 6,000 dead, out of a population that was much smaller than it is today; it lost nearly 200 dead in 1956; nearly 700 in 1967, and hundreds more in the war of attrition that lasted until 1970; 2,000 young Israelis were killed in the 1973 war; and more than 300 in 1982.

That terrible cycle of death and suffering must end. The evacuation of the PLO from Beirut and the forceful demonstration of Israeli capability make this an altogether unique moment, a moment of opportunity to end this cycle. Triumphs of statecraft are decisions which join opportunity with action, if this opportunity is allowed to pass it may never come again.

The challenge Israel faces now is to combine diplomacy with power to build an enduring political settlement. There is nothing that says that Palestinian self-government in association with Jordan must lead inevitably to a Palestinian state. The president has said that we will not support such an outcome. It is not beyond

the reach of diplomacy to create, nor Israeli military power to ensure, that agreed arrangements for the West Bank will not erode over time. U.S. determination that concrete, iron-clad arrangements for the security of Israel accompany the ultimate resolution of the Palestinian question is heightened, not diminished, by the fact that we have views on a desirable direction for the negotiations.

The crucial point is that when it comes to safeguarding the long-term security of Israel, the friendship and resolve of the United States are second in importance only to Israel's own resolution and strength, and, in the final analysis, that friendship and resolve deserve, in return, to be reciprocated by a willingness to listen with an open mind to the views of others. But let me be clear: We have a right to be heard but we have no intention of using our support for Israel's security as a way of imposing our views.

We must not underestimate the dilemmas and risks that Israel faces in opting for negotiations, but they are dwarfed by those created by a continuation of the status quo. The United States recognises its obligations, as the principal supporter of Israel's security, to be understanding of Israel's specific circumstances in the negotiating process. The president has urged consideration of his proposals in the context of negotiations, to be undertaken without preconditions and with no thought of imposed solutions.

That is why the United States particularly asked that the parties themselves not preclude possible outcomes by concrete and perhaps irreversible actions undertaken before the process of negotiation is completed. While we support the right of Jews to live in peace on the West Bank and Gaza under the duly constituted governmental authority there — just as Arabs live in Israel — we regard the continuation of settlement activity prior to the conclusion of negotiations as detrimental to the peace process.

The president has offered a fundamental challenge to the Arabs as well. It is time for the Arab World to recognise the opportunity provided by Camp David. The path of rejection has achieved nothing but tragedy, particularly for the Palestinians. Surely, the pattern of agonies of this capable and courageous peo-

ple must not be repeated. Alternatively, the Camp David process and the president's fresh start offers a promise of resolution with honour and justice to those with the wisdom to join the peace process, but it also implies a corollary: Those who fail to join will miss a precious opportunity — do opportunity for peace that may not come again soon.

The absence of Jordan and representatives of the Palestinian inhabitants of the occupied territories from the negotiations has been the crucial missing link in the Camp David process. Success in the peace process depends on Arab support for these vital negotiating partners to join the negotiations and become partners for peace. We trust that support will be forthcoming soon. Our consultations with the Arab World will be designed to encourage such support. We recognise the risks to all parties, but the risks of failure are even greater. The Arab nations missed one chance for peace when they rejected the 1947 U.N. partition plan. Then, for nearly two decades, they rejected the legitimacy of the boundaries within which Israelis lived so insecurely prior to 1967. In 1978 they refused to support Egypt when the Camp David accords were signed. Today, the Arabs again have great opportunities: To move from belligerency to negotiation to peace and to work realistically and practically for the rights of the Palestinians. But these opportunities, like the previous ones, will not last forever.

Thus for the Palestinians and other Arabs, and for Israel, this is indeed the moment, as the president said, for a "new realism." An element in that realism is that the United States has decided to state publicly where it stands on critical questions. There will be, as I have said, no imposed solutions: any point agreed by Israel and its Arab neighbours will not be opposed by us, but at the same time, the United States is now obligated, by reality and morality alike, to make known its views on what we believe is needed to reach a fair, workable, and lasting solution. This the president did on the first of September. The president's initiative contains firm American principles: We will not depart from them. As we move ahead the United States, as a full partner, will reserve the right to support positions on either side

when we feel this is likely to promote fair agreement. And we will put forward our own proposals when appropriate, to the same end. I reiterate, however, that no specific negotiated result is ruled out: That is the essence of the process.

We must also recognise another reality: the positions now held by the potential partners in negotiations are widely at variance. The point however is this: Any participant in this process — including the United States, as a full partner — is free to have and to enunciate its positions. Once views are expressed, the place, indeed the only place, to thrash out differences is at the bargaining table. If there were no differences of opinion, there would be no need for negotiations.

The issues are complex, the emotions deep, the forces in the Middle East contentious, and the stakes so great. The wisdom of the peace process must spring from recognition of these facts. Bitterness dies hard, while trust grows slowly. President Reagan has now set out the lines of a fair and realistic solution: Together with the other parties we should all come together to discuss and negotiate these matters.

There is no need now to agree on any principle but one — that is the need to come together at the bargaining table. To talk, to talk about differences; to talk about aspirations; to talk about peace. But in all events to talk. We ask for nothing more of any of the participants at the beginning of the process. And we have the deepest duty and obligation to ask for no less.

If it takes more time, we are prepared for that. But there are limits — this opportunity must not be lost. One hundred and twenty years ago, Abraham Lincoln, speaking to the Congress of the United States, said that "the dogmas of the past are inadequate to the present. The occasion is piled high with difficulty, and we must rise with the occasion. As the case is new, so we must think anew and act anew."

In this spirit, and with the vision, self-confidence, and mutual trust that has marked our relationship at its best moments, Israel and America — and our Arab friends, now and in the future — can shape a life of dignity, justice, and true peace.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

06:30 — Koran
06:45 — Children's Programme
07:10 — Sindbad
07:40 — Children's Programme
08:15 — Religious Programme
08:30 — The World Today
09:10 — Local News
09:30 — News in Arabic
10:00 — Arabic Play
10:30 — Arabic Play
11:00 — News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

06:30 — French Programme
07:00 — News in French
07:30 — News in Hebrew
08:00 — What's Happening
08:30 — Second Chance
09:10 — News in English
09:30 — News in English
10:15 — Movie of the Week: The Story of Princess Grace Kelly

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & 95.0 KHz, SW

07:10 — Morning Show
07:30 — News Summary
08:00 — Pop Session
08:30 — News Summary
09:00 — Pop Session
09:30 — News Summary
10:00 — Pop Session
10:30 — News Bulletin
11:00 — In Concert
11:30 — Concert House
12:00 — News Summary
12:30 — Instrumentals, Old Favorites
13:00 — Special Feature, Pop Session
13:30 — News Summary
14:00 — Great Books of Islam, Melody Time
14:30 — News Desk
15:00 — Date with a Star
15:30 — Evening Show
16:00 — News Summary
16:30 — Evening Show
17:00 — News Headline
17:30 — Sign Off

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Classical Record
Review 06:45 Financial News 06:55

FOR FRIDAY

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

06:30 — Koran
06:45 — Children's Programme
07:10 — Sindbad
07:40 — Children's Programme
08:15 — Religious Programme
08:30 — The World Today
09:10 — Local News
09:30 — News in Arabic
10:00 — Arabic Play
10:30 — Arabic Play
11:00 — News in Arabic

WHAT'S GOING ON

EXHIBITION

* The latest scientific reference books published in the United Kingdom, at the British Council.

FILM

* La Maison des Bordes, colour film sub-titled in Arabic, at the French Cultural Centre Friday 7:30 p.m.

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* Opening ceremonies 9:00 a.m. on Sept. 17, 1982. Games 1:30 a.m. to 11:00 a.m., 12:30 p.m., 2:00 p.m., 3:30 p.m., at the American Community School.

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre 41520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
Geoffrey Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 42035
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
Tunisian Cultural Centre 39777
United Arab Emirates 665195
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anda Habib's CORNER

D 1,000 only? Very cheap!

large establishment in Amman has recently campaigned for attraction in its sport's club. Nothing quite original here except the joining fee is as high as JD 1000. To my knowledge, this amount tells something about the history of clubs in Jordan. The responsible staff, well aware of this expensive price, have added in their families about their fear as to the response of members.

But against their expectations no sooner was the registration ended than 100 Jordanians immediately registered. Within 24 hours this club (or just gymnasium) had collected JD 6,000.

Does the love of a Turkish bath or a massage justify this rush? I have nothing against this club, nothing against saunas and saunas. The problem is not there, it lies in the fact that we tend to spend very quickly when show-off is involved.

Because in Amman today it feels smart to say that you are a member of club X. It also looks chic and even "exclusive" as one of my friends was saying.

This would also serve to spice the conversation of people who said now tell you:

"The jacuzzi at club X is good but nothing to compare to one I saw in Cannes".

Or "I adore saunas, when I am in Nice during my summer holidays, I always take one at hotel..." etc.

Let us assume that a campaign is launched in Amman to raise funds for the establishment of a modern orphanage and that a contribution of JD 10 per person is requested.

Would we receive JD 100,000, in 24 hours? I wonder.

terior minister visits Civil Status Department

AMMAN (Petra) — Interior Minister Ahmad Ubeidat Wednesday called at the Civil Status Department and met with its director Rifa' Al Hazaymeh.

The minister also toured the department's sections and looked into experiments under way for employing the computer in the department's various sections and offices throughout the country.

2 NRA specialists return from meeting in Prague

AMMAN (Petra) — Two specialists employed by the Natural Resources Authority (NRA) returned to Amman Wednesday after taking part in an international conference for hydrologists which was held in Prague, Czechoslovakia.

The participants discussed 30 working papers dealing with the effects of agricultural activity on ground water resources, according to engineer Abdul Hamid Al Khatib, head of the NRA water and isotopes laboratory.

He said that many of the problems discussed were similar to

ones faced by Jordan, especially the effect of fertilisers on ground water resources at Dulcill, north of Zarqa.

The conference called among other things for rationalisation in the application and use of fertilisers and conducting further research for reducing the effect of fertilisers on soil and water resources, Mr. Khatib said.

Taking part in the conference which started on Sept. 5, were delegates from 23 countries and three organisations which specialise in water and agriculture.

Jordan, Pakistan discuss labour ties

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan's needs of Pakistani workforce in the current five-year development plan, and Pakistani workers' conditions in Jordan were discussed by Labour Ministry Under Secretary Tayseer Abdul Jabbar and the visiting head of Pakistan's overseas employment Ifkhar Jhul, in Amman Wednesday.

Dr. Abdul Jabbar explained that employment contracts should be conducted directly with the ministry of labour rather than with employment agencies.

The meeting, which was held at the Ministry of Labour, was attended by senior officials and the adviser on workers' affairs at the Pakistani embassy in Amman.

Indonesian trade exhibition opens

AMMAN (Petra) — The first Indonesian trade exhibition was opened at the Marriott Hotel here on Tuesday. A number of Jordanian businessmen and industrialists attended the opening ceremony. The aim of the exhibition, which includes the most important Indonesian products, is to acquaint the Jordanian public with the Indonesian economic growth, and to increase trade between Jordan and Indonesia.

Kaddori leaves for Rome

AMMAN (Petra) — The Amman-based Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) Secretary General Fakhri Kaddori left for Rome Wednesday to hold talks with officials at the headquarters of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).

During his two day stay in Rome, Dr. Kaddori said he would submit a memorandum of understanding between CAEU and FAO, and will review with FAO's secretary general and his aides the Arab organisation's efforts for achieving Arab agricultural integration.

During his visit, Dr. Kaddori will deliver a lecture at the FAO headquarters on the role of CAEU in joint Arab economic action.

27,000 pilgrims arrive in Ramtha

RAMTHA (J.T.) — A total of 27,000 Muslim pilgrims have crossed into Jordan from Syria on their way to Mecca over the past three days, according to Ramtha District Governor Mahmoud Al Sari.

He said that these included 25,000 pilgrims from Turkey. A special pilgrims camp has been set up at Ramtha border post to offer housing facilities to the pilgrims.

Jordanian children win awards

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordanian children who took part in an international exhibition of paintings in Czechoslovakia have won distinguished awards, according to the Department of Culture and Arts.

A spokesman for the department said that the 10 Jordanian children won awards in the face of competition with children

from other 72 nations. He named the winners as Hassan Qutami, Nancy Hinzallah, Hanan Kamel, Basem Salfut, Laila Al Zagher, Lara Ahmad, Huda Al Qaisi, Mahmoud Awwad, Ibrahim Abu Sbeih and Rahman Rizqallah.

Meanwhile, the Department of Culture and Arts Wednesday announced the extension of a deadline for submitting paintings

by Jordanian artists wishing to take part in a competition for paintings to be displayed as decoration of the Queen Alia International Airport.

Artists now have until the start of October to submit their works. Also the department announced that it will organise a visit to the airport for Jordanian artists on Sept. 19.

Statistics training course opens

AMMAN (Petra) — A new two-year training course on statistics opened at the Statistics Department in Amman Wednesday. Taking part are 50 male and female students who will be trained as statisticians and statistics analysts.

Jordanians to teach in Somalia

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Education has received a note from the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organisation (ALECSO) expressing the need for Jordanian teachers of history and geography to work on contract with Somalia.

The ministry has circulated the request to all its departments so that those interested can submit applications not later than Sept. 18.

Arab Mining Company reviews progress of projects

AMMAN (Petra) — The board of directors of the Amman-based Arab Mining Company (Armico) held a meeting here Wednesday to review progress of work on a number of projects in Arab countries in which Armico is participating.

The board also discussed reports on the possibility of participating in new Arab mining projects.

On the board are delegates representing Iraq, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and Libya. Armico, established by the Council of Arab Economic Unity has a capital of 120 million Kuwaiti dinars and currently has shares in 12 mining projects located in seven Arab countries, including Jordan where the company has shares in the Arab Potash Company and the Jordan Fertiliser Industry Company.

Man charged with bribery fined and sentenced to prison

AMMAN (Petra) — The military governor has approved the sentence passed by the court martial indicting Isma'il Mohammad Abdul Qadir Ibrahim Ali Al Najjar for one year and Tawfiq Abdul Razzaq Abdul Qadir for four months after their indictment on charges of robbery.

fine of JD 10.

The military governor has also approved the sentence passed by the court martial imprisoning Abdul Qadir Ibrahim Ali Al Najjar for one year and Tawfiq Abdul Razzaq Abdul Qadir for four months after their indictment on charges of robbery.

Ministry of Education announces examination results

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Education Wednesday announced the results of the Community College Comprehensive Examination.

Mr. Farouk Badran, head of the Examinations Department at the ministry, said that about 11800 community college students sat for the examination. This number includes 3,850 students more than last year's, he added.

Mr. Badran said that the examination consisted of 426 questions prepared by 898 specialists from both the private and the public sectors, taking place in 169 examination halls distributed all over the kingdom.

The examination also included both theoretical and practical items unlike last year, which concentrated on the theoretical side only.

Mr. Badran also noted that the standard of this year's students has been improved compared to that of last year. He also expressed his profound regret for West Bank students who could not sit for the examination because of the Israeli occupation.

The comprehensive examination was set up by the Ministry of Education last year. Among the objectives for setting up the examination are the low quality of community college graduates, and the diverse criteria set for graduation at each community college. Furthermore, since many community colleges are run on a commercial basis, the examination was set up to evaluate the students' ability, and to establish the credibility of the community colleges.

There are 20 community colleges in Jordan, half of which are privately owned. These colleges are a reincarnation of the old Teacher Training Institute (TTI), and follow a pattern of community colleges in the United States.

The community college programme has been chosen by the Ministry of Education as the best educational network to meet the demands of citizens and the community.

Continued from page 1

Israelis storm west Beirut

noon, Sept. 14, as the result of a criminal, civil conspiracy." Mr. Gemayel was hurried Wednesday afternoon in his home village of Bikfaya in a lengthy funeral service attended by President Sarkis, other senior officials, big crowds of emotional supporters. Church bells rang out as the urns laid to rest the man on the rightists' had pinned political hopes. The service was broadcast live on local radios and later on state television.

Mr. Gemayel made his name as leader of Lebanon's rightist forces during the civil war of 1975-76 and he had many enemies. He had personally led troops on several Palestinian camps and had taken part in some of the fiercest street fighting.

Speculations

former President Camille Chamoun, overall political leader, the rightist Lebanese Front that led Mr. Gemayel's campaign for the presidency, said parliament was expected to meet on Sept. 23 to elect a new president.

he six-year term of incumbent President Elias Sarkis, who like Gemayel is a Maronite Christian, expires on Sept. 23, the day Gemayel was to have been sworn in as Lebanon's seventh and youngest president since independence from France in 1946.

took rescuers almost seven days to dig up Mr. Gemayel's body from the rubble of the e-storey Falange Party headquarters in east Beirut's traffic-filled neighbourhood today night. Identification was

possible only through his wedding ring, police reported.

A police statement said 26 senior party aides were killed and 60 wounded in the blast. No group has claimed responsibility for the blast.

Mr. Gemayel survived two previous assassination attempts by bomb-laden cars in east Beirut in 1979 and 1980. His 18-month-old daughter and three bodyguards were killed in the Feb. 23, 1980 blast.

Falangists privately blamed the two previous attempts on supporters of former Maronite President Suleiman Franjeh, whose elder son Tony was assassinated along with his wife, three-year-old daughter and 29 bodyguards in attack on the Franjeh summer villa in the mountain town of Ehden in April, 1978.

The elder Franjeh blamed the Ehden massacre squarely on Mr. Gemayel's militiamen and vowed revenge. When Mr. Gemayel was elected president last month, Mr. Franjeh pledged massive resistance throughout north Lebanon, which is controlled by Syrian forces.

Fierce fighting

Wednesday's Israeli move was the first major military action around Beirut since Aug. 12, when a ceasefire finally stopped weeks of Israeli bombardment to force Palestinian forces and Syrian troops to withdraw from the capital.

Some 13,000 Palestinians and Syrians were evacuated under a U.S.-negotiated plan during the last 10 days of August.

Beirut Radio reported a new battle Wednesday near Beirut's Port, where the radio said Israeli

units were trying to push into west Beirut from the rightist-controlled east of the capital.

Shells smashed into the seafloor on the western side of the port, where until recently leftist militias were known to have several artillery pieces.

In the late afternoon shellfire apparently from three Israeli gunboats seen offshore continued to hit areas near Corniche Mazraa and correspondents who visited the scene said the Israelis were advancing further along the coast.

Across town near Beirut Port, shells smashed into the seafloor on the western side of the Green Line and Beirut Radio said the Israelis were also moving forward in this sector.

The area was formerly held by leftist militias who had at least three 120-millimetre field guns positioned in garbage dumps on the shore but were supposed to have handed their positions over to the regular Lebanese army earlier this week.

Associated Press correspondent G.M. Labelle saw three Israeli tanks in the area of the bomb-shattered sports stadium and dozens of Israeli soldiers armed with automatic weapons and rocket launchers were behind barricades nearby.

Leftist militiamen were firing sporadically at the Israelis. At one point near the Kola roundabout, two gunmen were firing into a building to flush someone out.

Spent shells could be seen near the Israeli tanks, and smoke was seen rising from one apartment on the upper floor of a high rise building that had been hit by a shell.

they do nothing to increase tensions."

The White House said the killing of Mr. Gemayel was a shocking tragedy which re-emphasised the urgency of the search for peace in the Middle East.

The assassination has also given new significance to a peace mission headed by newly-appointed U.S. special envoy Morris Draper, who had just gone to the region to negotiate a withdrawal from Lebanon of Israeli, Syrian and remaining Palestinian forces.

Mr. Draper, who helped U.S. emissary Philip Habib negotiate a Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) pullout from Beirut, returned there Wednesday after

killed because he took a hard line against the Israelis. Mr. Gemayel, whose rightist militia forces received aid from Israel, had demanded the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Lebanon, including the Israelis.

Mixed reaction

In Washington, the White House and the State Department called on Israel to refrain from military actions in Lebanon which would inflame tensions. There was no immediate reaction from the Soviet Union where President Leonid Brezhnev pledged further aid for Moscow's Middle East allies when he met South Yemeni leader Ali Nasser Mohammad.

U.S. Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger said in Miami the killing was a "senseless and cowardly act that will be felt for a long time. It was a great blow."

Mr. Weinberger, who met Mr. Gemayel earlier this month, refused to speculate on the broader implication of the murder, except to say new elections would pose "a tense and difficult situation."

'Who could benefit?'

The killing stunned the Arab World and one Gulf newspaper said that only Israel stood to gain from an act that threatened new turmoil in Lebanon.

"Who could benefit from such a happening, the assassination of a country's duly elected leader, however controversial a figure he might be?" the daily Gulf Times of Qatar asked. "The answer is without a doubt the Israelis."

The Egyptian Foreign Ministry

said it received news of the killing with utmost concern and regret.

Syria's media, which had criticised Mr. Gemayel's election as tantamount to an appointment by the United States under Israeli bayonets, reported the killing but did not comment.

In London, the Foreign Office said: "We deplore this resurgence of violence and in particular the murder of a man who since his election had committed himself to the search for peace between all communities in Lebanon."

French President Francois Mitterrand paid his respects to Mr. Gemayel.

In a message to President Sarkis released by the Elysee Palace, Mr. Mitterrand said:

"I pay tribute to his memory and reaffirm the loyal friendship of France, which feels so close to Lebanon in this dramatic hour."

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Outcome of invasion of Lebanon is opposite to what Israelis had in mind

By Arik Bachar
 Reuter

JERUSALEM — President Reagan's Middle East peace initiative seems to have dashed Israeli hopes that the Lebanese invasion would put the Palestine problem on ice.

Israeli hardliners believed that by crushing the military backbone of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in Lebanon, the PLO would be diminished politically, thus helping Israel retain permanent control over occupied Arab lands.

captured in 1967 should be governed by the Palestinians in association with Jordan.

Total rejection

Israel has totally rejected the president's plan which is seen here as a challenge to the nationalist intentions of Mr. Begin's right-wing government regarding the future of the occupied areas.

Underlining his determination in what has become a serious clash with the U.S., Mr. Begin has sanctioned the establishment of seven new settlements in the West Bank and Gaza.

The decision flew in the face of Mr. Reagan's call for a total halt to further Jewish settlement in occupied lands.

Mr. Begin also announced last week that he would propose early elections next May or June to confirm the country backs his rejection of the Reagan plan. U.S. officials admitted the move caught them by surprise. Later, Mr. Begin decided not to hold the early elections.

The Arabs living under Israeli occupation also seem to be gradually recovering from the initial shock caused by the Lebanon invasion. Protest has been on the rise and in recent days two Palestinian youths were killed by Israeli gunfire.

Israel's image in world opinion suffered one of its most serious reverses during the Lebanon campaign. Israeli demands that other governments should abandon their recognition of the PLO went unheeded. News reports about massive loss of civilian life and devastation caused by Israeli attacks touched off international condemnation.

The political fallout also fuelled sharp disputes within Israel on how the Palestinian problem should be solved. The opposition Labour Party, in a move which infuriated Mr. Begin's coalition, came out in support of parts of the Reagan plan. U.S. allies in Europe gave the proposals at least cautious endorsement.

Mr. Begin is now faced with the task of both repulsing international pressure and fighting strong opposition to his policies at home.

A warrior's death

THE ASSASSINATION of Lebanese president-elect Bashir Gemayel is a horrible act and a terrible tragedy for his family and friends. But it is not a great surprise, and, sadly, is not out of character as an expression of the political reality of Lebanon today. Mr. Gemayel, like the late President Sadat of Egypt, was a marked man who signed his own death warrant when he chose to pursue policies within his own country that were generally viewed as divisive, destructive and provocative. His election as the next president of Lebanon was not an expression of the free will of the majority of Lebanese; and, given the fact that it was done under the aegis of the occupying Israeli forces, was a negation of the sovereignty of Lebanon of which he spoke with such passion, conviction and urgency.

There were many people who would have a motive to want to kill Bashir Gemayel. The world will now want to figure out "who killed Bashir", as the world once was fascinated by the question of "who shot J.R." If the analogy is macabre and slightly sick, it is

nevertheless a true reflection of the sorry state of affairs within Lebanon, reflecting the sorry state of affairs in the Arab World as a whole. It is a tragedy of monumental proportions that Lebanon has had to pay the price for the political turmoil of the Arabs as a whole, and that tragedy is reflected in the strange accession to the presidency of someone like Bashir Gemayel and his subsequent death at the hands of his bomb-happy enemies, whomever they may be.

In its own way, the short life and death of Bashir Gemayel is a microcosm of all that pertains in Lebanon in terms of political dynamics. As a death of a human being, his death is another of the hundreds of thousands of human tragedies that have befallen people in Lebanon during the past seven years. We therefore share the grief of his family and friends. Bashir Gemayel was above all a warrior, a man who lived by fighting, and finally died a warrior's death, felled by the violence of a faceless enemy.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Jordanians, Palestinians can face the issues

In the interview he gave to BBC Television, His Majesty the King presented an objective, subtle briefing of Jordan's views on the future relations between Jordan and the Palestinian people. He made a courageous evaluation of the Fez Arab peace plan and President Reagan's Middle East peace initiative.

The King's account of the situation in the region met various reactions; but among these, the Israeli response did not deviate from the traditional faulty course pursued by the Israeli administration.

Nevertheless, the Palestine Liberation Organisation's (PLO) attitude towards the King's views regarding the proposed federal relations between Jordan and the liberated West Bank and Gaza

remains of major importance. In its light, much of the future Arab effort will find proper expression.

The political and national responsibilities of the PLO necessitate a timely assessment of a crystallised attitude towards the proposed Jordanian framework. This does not mean the finalisation of a hasty decision regarding the presented ideas, but a careful, realistic and timely consideration of the King's views as an issue of vital importance will prove invaluable.

The Jordanian-Palestinian family has lived long periods of mutual struggle for the Arab common cause; and it is for them to decide the future relations between them. This is an historical responsibility they are definitely capable of dealing with responsibly.

Al Dustour: King Hussein explains Jordan's position

His Majesty the King stressed in the interview he gave to BBC Television that the Fez Arab summit has laid the foundations for a just and durable peace in the Middle East. The Arab persistent efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement of the dispute in the region stands in contrast with the Israeli aggressive and annexationist policies in the area.

Fresh international efforts are badly needed to deal with such a striking controversy.

In his subtle presentation, the King emphasised the deeply-rooted ties between the Jordanian and the Palestinian peoples. Not only history and geography, but ages of joint action against various dangers as well, pains and aspirations shared, as well as fates of the fraternal peoples.

The Rahat decision, entrusting the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) with the task of

representing the Palestinian people added to our vigour for the common cause and the forwarding of fresh support to the Palestinian struggle, the King emphasised. It is for the two peoples, not the Jordanian government nor the (PLO), to choose the future framework of relations between the two peoples, His Majesty added, proposing a federation comprising Jordan and the liberated west Bank and Gaza.

Jerusalem is to return to its pre-occupation status, the King reiterated, Jordan's stand on the Jerusalem issue is a principled one, and its return to Arab sovereignty is only natural.

The King's speech to BBC Television successfully summed up Jordan's perspective of a just and durable peace in the region, the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the occupied Arab territories being imperative for its implementation.

Suddenly, Israel finds itself confronted with a U.S.-led campaign to solve the problem by means which many Israelis regard as dangerous for their country's security.

Mr. Reagan's call for Palestinian self-government, presented only hours after the last PLO commando left Beirut following an almost three-month-long Israeli siege, has proved a stunning political blow to Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

It served as clear notice that his hopes for continued occupation of the West Bank and Gaza are wholly unacceptable to the United States, the Jewish state's only sound ally in an increasingly hostile world.

By forcing the PLO out of Beirut and dispersing about 8,500 commandos in eight Arab countries, Israel has probably succeeded, at least in the short term, in significantly reducing the risk of Palestinian attacks on its territory.

But politically, it seems to have lost out.

Israel has failed to stifle support for the PLO among the 1.3 million Palestinians of the West Bank and Gaza. The organisation is now viewed there admiringly as an army that withstood the Israeli storm in Beirut when Israeli troops swept into Lebanon in June.

Sympathy for the PLO is expected to hamper Israeli attempts to find local Arabs who might agree to take part in talks on token Palestinian autonomy while the two occupied regions stay under tight Israeli control.

For Israel, the apparent shift in U.S. Middle East policy represents the most disturbing development for years. The Reagan plan emphasising Palestinian rights attempts to crack a problem that has been at the heart of the Arab-Israeli conflict for 34 years.

President Reagan says the U.S. will oppose Israel's claim to sovereignty in the West Bank and Gaza, and that the Arab regions



Global financial situation is manageable, although worrisome

By Andrew Nibley
 Reuter

TORONTO — World financial leaders made more progress than expected last week on a host of pressing global problems, spurred

on by debt crises in Mexico and other Third World countries.

The annual joint meetings of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank, the two largest global lending agencies, rarely produce concrete results. But the hundreds of finance

ministers, central bankers and economic advisers at this year's session in Toronto were beset by fears that financial crises such as Mexico's would cause the collapse of the international banking system.

So the major countries that control the IMF and World Bank agreed that they had to find a way to bolster both agencies' resources.

In a rare show of cooperation, donor nations agreed to pump \$2 billion into the International Development Association (IDA), the World Bank's cash-starved affiliate which makes interest-free loans to the poorest countries.

While no specific agreement was reached on expanding the IMF's resources, the big industrial countries did make progress towards one.

This resulted from concessions by the United States, which was originally against any big increase in contributions to the IMF by member countries, largely because it would have to pay the biggest share as it has the world's largest economy.

But by the end of the meeting Washington had stated that it was willing significantly to narrow differences with its European allies before an IMF meeting in Washington next April.

The Europeans have been pushing in Washington next April, 50 and 100 per cent in national contributions to the IMF.

During the meeting, European countries also appeared to drop some of their initial objections to a financial crisis fund suggested by Washington, which they originally feared was merely a U.S. diversionary tactic to avoid talking about what they saw as the urgent need to increase IMF contributions.

But eventually agreement was reached to give the U.S. proposal serious consideration in time for possible action at next April's talks.

The Toronto conference also

produced progress on the thorny issue of economic sanctions.

U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan offered an olive branch to West European leaders, angered by Washington's sanctions against companies supplying equipment for the Soviet gas pipeline to Western Europe.

Sanctions defied

Britain, France, West Germany and Italy have told their companies to defy the sanctions, which President Reagan imposed to penalise Moscow for what he called Soviet involvement in the military crackdown in Poland.

In a rare show of cooperation, donor nations agreed to pump \$2 billion into the International Development Association (IDA), the World Bank's cash-starved affiliate which makes interest-free loans to the poorest countries.

The treasury secretary said the United States would be willing to reconsider its sanctions if the Europeans could suggest worthwhile solutions to the dispute.

In another development, IMF Managing Director Jacques De Larosiere said Argentina might be ready to drop the economic and trade sanctions it imposed against Britain during the Falklands conflict.

He said the sanctions would be lifted as part of an economic reform plan that Argentina would draw up in return for an IMF loan which the Buenos Aires government, staggering under its debt

to Western banks, sought at the meeting.

The size, length and condition of the aid package have not yet been worked out.

Argentina was the only country of more than 140 attending the meeting formally to ask the IMF for help. But many other nations held talks with commercial bankers outside the conference to try to get their debts rescheduled.

The issue of Third World indebtedness to the West was a obsession with most of the finance ministers and bankers, many of whom feared that a monetary collapse in one or more developing countries could trigger a chain reaction that would bring down the world banking system.

But Mr. De Larosiere, Mr. Regan and British Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Geoffrey Howe tried to dispel these fears by repeatedly stating that the global financial situation, while worrisome, was nonetheless manageable.

Despite progress on major issues, it was missing in one crucial area: negotiations on an IMF loan to get Mexico through its financial crisis.

Before the meeting, IMF officials were hoping that an aid package for Mexico totalling about \$4.5 billion could be signed by the end of October.

But President Jose Lopez Portillo shocked the bankers and officials in Toronto when he suddenly announced two weeks ago that he was nationalising Mexico's private banks and setting up a two-tier currency system.

The IMF officially remained silent on these developments. U.S. Treasury Undersecretary Beryl Sprinkel said Mexican actions were not the kind of policies the IMF normally accepted in exchange for a loan.

Monetary sources said it might be an IMF loan to Mexico might now have been delayed from late October to as far off as December.

Thatcher and trade unions at odds over curbing powers and immunities

By Leslie Dowd
 Reuter

LONDON — Britain's recession-hattered trade unions are on the collision course with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher over new laws designed to curb long-held powers and legal immunities.

Storm clouds are gathering over government-labour relations and prominent union leaders, such as the miners' militant Arthur Scargill and the giant transport workers' Moss Evans, are openly saying they are prepared to be sent to jail.

The first clash is due on September 22, set aside by the unions as a "day of action" in support of 900,000 low-paid health workers locked in a pay battle with the government. Sympathy strikes are illegal in Britain under a law Mrs. Thatcher put on the statute books in 1980.

Worried businessmen are asking whether union officials who lead strikes on September 22 will be charged under the law and what will follow.

Seamen's leader Jim Slater had no doubts. "If one single worker is sent to jail everything in a country must stop," he said. "No ship should sail, no lump of coal be cut, no train moved."

The Daily Mirror newspaper, a supporter of the opposition

Labour Party, warned: "If the health service dispute isn't settled there will be widespread and unlawful sympathy strikes on September 22. The Union mood is to defy any court action to stop them, to disobey injunctions, to refuse to pay fines imposed and to invite imprisonment."

The Trades Union Congress (TUC) issued a rallying call to its 11 million members at its annual conference in Brighton last week. General Secretary Len Murray urged one-hour (lockout) strikes — unlikely to invoke the law — but made clear that stronger action would be welcome.

So far disruption looks likely in gas, electricity and water supplies, car and steel plants, state offices and newspapers.

Memories of the flop of a similar "day of action" in 1980, however, have heartened businessmen and the institute of directors said: "We expect millions of workers to reject the call and much of the promised action to be no more than token disruption."

Brink of warfare

The extent of the stoppage may not, however, be the crucial point. It may only take one group of workers to strike and one official to be jailed to bring bitter open

warfare between the trades union movement and the government. "Laws that are designed to emasculate the trades unions have got to be opposed," said the miners' Arthur Scargill, who has made no secret of his eagerness to use industrial muscle against the Thatcher government.

And there is no doubting the labour movement's anger. Former Labour Prime Minister James Callaghan has urged workers to defy what he called "bad law."

Transport leader Evans, giving his 1.6 million members a free hand to strike but cautiously refraining from instructing them to do so, said he would pay no fines imposed on officials.

"If the law says I must go to jail for not signing a cheque, then I will go," he said.

The 1980 act was only the first does of the Thatcher medicine. A second bill going through parliament will open union funds to damages claims by employers aggrieved by illegal strikes, scrapping an immunity unions have enjoyed since 1906.

Mrs. Thatcher, who came to power in 1979, has made no secret of her ambition to whittle away the office of union power. The last bid by a Conservative government to do so failed in the early 1970s when industrial tribunals

set up by Prime Minister Edward Heath had to be abandoned.

Times have changed, however. Battered by the recession, the

once greatly feared unions have been on the retreat for several years and have suffered a series of defeats over major strikes.



هكذا حالنا

While some traditions change, codes of the old mafia never die

By Michael Sheridan
Reuter

PALERMO, Sicily — The mafia, the age-old "honourable society," has struck again in Palermo and its code of silence once more rules the Sicilian capital's dusty, deserted streets.

The mafia has defied dozens of crack policemen and judges, outlived fascism and war and has just sent its latest adversary home to Milan in a coffin.

To the people of western Sicily, reared in a tradition of fear and silence, no government can match the mafia's influence or protect against its ferocious vengeance on traitors.

That, prosecutors say, is the logical reason why not one resident of the street where General Carlo Alberto Dalla Chiesa and his young wife died in a hail of bullets last week has come forward as a witness.

General Dalla Chiesa was here on a mission to tackle the new mafia, ruthless gang bosses who run their drug-dealing operations like multinational businesses.

They are a far cry from the figure of the old, elegant mafia don who dispensed kindness and death in turn with the air of a nobleman.

In Palermo today, they still point out — discreetly — the hotel suite from which the great Don Calogero Vizzini reigned over much of the city and its surrounding provinces in the 1950s. He arranged public works, decided elections, chose the winning horse or named a murder victim, all with gentlemanly courtesy and style.

When he died 3,000 telegrams of condolence arrived at his native village of Villalba, leading lawyers eulogised him and his estate was transferred to his brother Don Salvatore Vizzini, a priest.

Those comfortable days have

gone. Cardinal Salvatore Pappalardo, Palermo's influential bishop, attacks the mafia as "forces of evil... consumed by a demonic hatred, virtual incarnations of Satan, enemies of God and man."

His fiery sermon at Gen. Dalla Chiesa's funeral mass drew roars of applause as he lashed the embarrassed array of politicians lined up before his altar for weakness, corruption and inability to protect the oak's "best men."

There is no doubt that Sicily's ancient isolation from the mainland has much to do with both the mafia's modern rackets and its history.

Historians trace the early mafia to hands of strong-arm men formed by peasants and landowners in the last century when the writ of the indolent and corrupt Spanish Bourbons in Naples hardly penetrated the interior of Sicily.

It was in these early years that omertà, the code of secrecy, be-

came engraved on the mafia's soul.

Fascist dictator Benito Mussolini succeeded in repressing the mafia's more prominent members in the 1920s but a gang of mobsters returned to Sicily shortly after American forces liberated the island in 1943.

Today's mafia chieftains have retained their base in society but make their profits on the streets of the United States from the heroin trade, an activity once scorned by the godfathers as dishonourable.

Tradition and family ties draw the funds back to Sicily, where the cosche, or families use the money to bolster their power in a brasher and more violent fashion than the old dons.

Prosecutor Giovanni Falcone believes the cash from drugs — some \$600 million since 1976 — has put an end to many of the old structures and traditions.

The old mafia was deeply rooted on the land, in the great ag-

ricultural estates that sweep across the fertile spread of western Sicily. Members of its princely families supplied the ranks of government officials, the judiciary and political life.

With post-war democracy, the Communist Party came to Sicily determined to radicalise its workers and peasants. Loathed by the mafia, the party's presence has been dearly bought, most recently with the assassination of its regional chief.

Communist and leftist politicians accuse the dominant Christian Democrats of collusion with the families and have demanded probes into the mafia's links with banks and politicians on the island.

The tourist on Sicily's northern coast sees a rash of ugly steel and concrete villas and hotels marring its coastline, many of them built by mafia-controlled companies using

sweated labour, the prosecutors believe.

Prosecutor Falcone has delved deeply into the new world of the mafia that the suspects lie behind Palermo's section of smart new boulevards lined with flashy boutiques, restaurants and high-priced offices and flats.

The Communists contrast this with the decaying world of the old slums, where in the days of the old dons, misery could still be tempered by patronage. Today, they say, there is a hopeless dependence on inadequate state facilities.

In the face of indifference on the part of many Sicilians to politicians, however, the church is one of the few potent influences in daily life. Cardinal Pappalardo has urged his priests to speak out against intimidation and fear.

The cardinal is also vigorously campaigning against heroin, while in the tropical gardens of the villa

Sperlinga, many of the city's bored upper middle class youths make a frequent rendezvous with its peddlers.

Much of this would have been unthinkable under the codes of

the old mafia but while some traditions change, the concepts of silence, power and retribution appear to be as impervious as the stones of Palermo's Norman Cathedral.

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Maradona's chances are bright in Europe to win back admirers

LONDON (R) — The tag of "the world's best player" hung heavily on Diego Maradona's shoulders during the world soccer cup finals in Spain.

The young Argentine had a miserable tournament, culminating in his sending-off against Brazil. Argentina lost their world crown to the Italians and Maradona lost many of his adoring fans.

But the game's costliest player has a chance to win back some of those admirers when he takes his bow in European competition Wednesday.

Maradona, for whom Barcelona paid \$8.3 million, is one of six members of Argentina's world cup squad who will be hoping to compensate for their Spanish failure with success in Europe's major club competitions.

His first taste of European action should not be too demanding, Barcelona beginning the defence of the Cupwinners' Cup with a home tie against Apollon Limassol of Cyprus.

The other Argentine world cup men bent on improving their pedigree in European competition are Daniel Passarella, Mario Kempes, Osvaldo Ardiles, Ramon Diaz and Daniel Berti.

Passarella, skipper in Spain, and Berti line up for Italy's Fiorentina against Craiova of Romania in the UEFA Cup, while Ardiles,

who graced English club football with Tottenham for two years, should boost French club Paris St. Germain's chances of success in the Cupwinners' Cup. They have a home first leg tie against Bulgaria's Lokomotiv.

Kempes, like Ardiles a veteran of both the 1978 and 1982 world cup campaigns, and his Valencia team-mates face a tough first leg UEFA hurdle away to England's Manchester United, and Diaz, who plays for Italian club Napoli, will have his work cut out to break down an uncompromising dynamo Tbilisi defence in the away leg of their UEFA tie.

The European Champions' Cup, spotlight is almost certain to fall on big-spending Juventus Wednesday. The Italian club, who boast several of the world's top

players' must start favourites to end England's six-year monopoly of the competition.

Denish champions Hvidovre have the formidable task of tackling a side which includes six members of Italy's World Cup winning team as well as Poland's Zbigniew Boniek and Frenchman Michel Platini, two other men to grace the World Cup stage in Spain.

Aston Villa certainly won't be in the spotlight when they open their defence of the trophy against Turkish guest Besiktas.

Their home leg will be played before a handful of officials and pressmen, UEFA having banned spectators following misbehaviour by Villa fans during the club's semi-final victory over Anderlecht in Brussels last season.

Connors replaces McEnroe as No. 1

DALLAS, Texas (R) — U.S. Open champion Jimmy Connors is number one in the latest computer rankings issued Tuesday by the Association of Tennis Professionals (ATP).

He replaces John McEnroe, who drops to third place behind Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia in the men's singles rankings. Lendl lost to Connors on Sunday in the U.S. Open final, while McEnroe was beaten by Lendl in the semi-finals.

Completing the top ten are: 4 Guillermo Vilas (Argentina), 5 Vitas Gerulaitis (U.S.), 6 Gene Mayer (U.S.), 7 Jose Luis Clerc (Argentina), 8 Jose Higueras (Spain), 9 Peter McNamara (Australia) and 10 Yannick Noah (France).

Lloyd reaches close to Navratilova

LONDON (R) — American Chris Evert Lloyd narrowed the gap between herself and Martina Navratilova at the top of the women's international tennis points standings by winning the U.S. Open title on Saturday.

Navratilova, the Czechoslovak-born American, still leads the table with 1,370 points but her quarter-final defeat by American Pam Shriver enabled Lloyd to move closer.

Lloyd has 1,240 points. Another American, Andrea Jaeger, is third with 1,110.

Leaders (U.S. unless stated):

1. Martina Navratilova	1,370
2. Chris Evert Lloyd	1,240
3. Andrea Jaeger	1,110
4. Hana Mandlikova (Czechoslovakia)	835
5. Virginia Ruzici (Romania)	775
6. Bettina Bunge (West Germany)	670
7. Kathy Rinaldi	640
8. Bonnie Gadusek	610
9. Tracy Austin	500
10. Mima Jausovec (Yugoslavia)	480
11. Pam Shriver	465
12. Zina Garrison	457
13. Sabina Simmonds (Italy)	420
14. Chanda Kohde (West Germany)	405

Edmondson, Warwick win 1st round

PONTE VEDRA, Florida (R) — Third-seeded Australians Mark Edmondson and Kim Warwick beat David Carter of Australia and American Matt Doyle 6-3, 7-6 Tuesday night in the first round of a \$200,000 world doubles championship.

Sixth-seeded Raul Ramirez of Mexico and Brian Gottfried of the U.S. beat the team of Yugoslavian Zdravko Mincek and American Gordon Jones 6-1, 6-2.

The tournament is the official championship of the Association of Tennis Professionals (ATP).

Schalk van der Merwe and Freddie Sauer of South Africa lost a tiebreaker first set but rallied to beat Britain's Andrew Jarrett and Jonathon Smith 6-7, 6-1, 6-4.

Will top tennis stars play in '88 Olympics?

ACAPULCO, Mexico (R) — Ivan Lendl and Tracy Austin representing their countries at the 1988 Olympic games?

This unlikely prospect could become fact if the International Tennis Federation (ITF) can convince the Olympic authorities that the world's top tennis stars would compete in the same amateur spirit as their forebears of the 1920s.

Officials of the ITF, which begins its annual conference here Wednesday, believe there are favourable prospects for tennis being re-introduced to the Olympic programme.

No prize money would be involved and players competing in

the games would do so only for national honour in accordance with Olympic traditions, the officials said.

Conference delegates from 54 nations will be discussing ways of making professional tennis stars eligible for Olympic competition.

For Hong Kong racing is a business

HONGKONG (R) — The sport of kings resumes in Hong Kong next weekend with every indication that it will be another bumper year for the colony's only legal bookmaker and a few lucky horse race fans.

The Chinese, who are avid gamblers, generally regard racing as a business and a way of making money rather than a sporting venture.

Last season's record turnover in betting revenue, a staggering 10.3 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$1.7 billion) or an average 1,900 dollars (\$320) for every man, woman and child of the 5.2 million population, is proof enough that racing is good business.

And while other countries may wager more overall, Hong Kong tops the world in the average bet

per race. That is why some people say the Royal Hong Kong Jockey Club is the most important institution in this British colony.

The jockey club controls horse racing here with a government-granted monopoly. And with nearly 12,000 permanent and part-time staff, it is one of the largest non-government employers.

It dictates who can own, train and ride horses, and runs the stables and the two tracks — one on Hong Kong Island, in the heart of the city, the other on a new site in the suburbs.

More important still, it operates the totalisator betting at the Happy Valley and Shatin Tracks and more than 120 off-track betting shops.

Enhancing its elite status, the governor of Hong Kong is the club's official patron, and the board of stewards are drawn from a small but influential group of bankers, business executives and members of the government's policy-making executive council.

The current chairman is Michael Sandberg, chairman of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the colony's biggest bank. One of the stewards is David Newbagg, chairman of the colony's two most prominent businesses, the Jardine, Matheson Trading House and the Hong Kong Land Property Company.

Sir John Archer, former commander of British forces here, is the club's general manager and chief executive.

With its huge income from Hong Kong's passion for gambling, the club is also the largest contributor to charity. In the past year it gave 265 million dollars (\$44 million) to support local charitable organisations and community projects.

But the club's provision of high quality racing coupled with the best facilities for race fans is not without its critics.

Conservatives in the community, and certainly not everyone here is a racing fan, have

accused the club of encouraging the people to bet even more.

They say the horses, in their air-conditioned stables, live better than many of the colony's population. About 750,000 people live in squalid shanty towns in the hills around Hong Kong, exposed to monsoon season rainstorms and landslides in the summer and fire in the dry season winter.

But with a big win on the horses being perhaps the quickest — and often only — way to get out of shanty town and into a private flat, the anti-gambling lobby makes little headway and the gamblers' enthusiasm shows no sign of waning.

Horse racing is the only legalised form of gambling in Hong Kong although illegal betting on Mahjong and other games is tacitly accepted by the authorities.

In the off-season, from June to September, hardened gamblers take a hiverscraft to the Portuguese possession of Macao 65 km away, to play the casinos that are open 24-hours a day, all year round, or to try their hand at the greyhound and horse-trotting races.

Special trains and buses are laid on for the out-of-town track at Shatin, a lavish stadium in comfortable surroundings, with restaurants, bars, scores of betting wickets, closed-circuit television on which spectators can watch the horses in the paddock, at the start and at the distant corner when they turn out of sight.

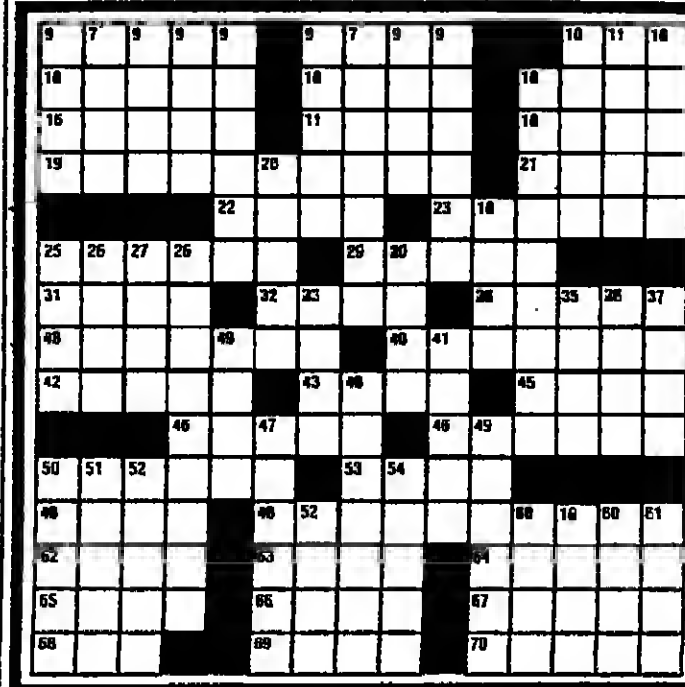
THE Daily Crossword By Judson G. Trent

ACROSS	25 Enslaved	53 "Every woman — heart's	11 Gem
1 Small	29 Unaccus-	54 "Every man — heart's	12 Thin in
6 Glance at	31 San Joaquin	55 Lamb	15 Quality
10 Time zone	32 Table props	56 Dip	20 Dipper
13 "Manon" or "Lakme"	34 Jagger, often	57 Penang	24 Indian
14 Jerez jar	35 Legislated	58 Vessel	25 Coaster
15 Filmmaker	40 Pacific buckthorn	59 Letter	26 Timbre
16 California county	42 Secretaries	60 Warren or	27 Harlem
17 Dormouse	43 Club fees	61 Wilson	28 Oriental
18 Press bones	45 Mend, as	62 Poker	29 Verb suffix
19 Mason	46 Lucifer	63 Ties	33 Viking
21 Hartford's state abbr.	48 Hindu classes	64 Neighbor	35 Gasp
22 Suborder of gulls	50 Moses' father-in-law	65 Split	36 Iniquitous
23 Annie —		66 Suggestive glances	37 Betrays

Saturday's Puzzle Solved:

ACROSS: 1. Small, 6. Glance at, 10. Time zone, 13. "Manon" or "Lakme", 14. Jerez jar, 15. Filmmaker, 16. California county, 17. Dormouse, 18. Press bones, 19. Mason, 21. Hartford's state abbr., 22. Suborder of gulls, 23. Annie —, 25. Enslaved, 29. Unaccus-tomed to, 31. San Joaquin city, 32. Table props, 34. Jagger, often, 35. Legislated, 40. Pacific buckthorn, 42. Secretaries, 43. Club fees, 45. Mend, as, 46. Lucifer, 48. Hindu classes, 50. Moses' father-in-law, 53. "Every woman — heart's", 54. "Every man — heart's", 55. Lamb, 56. Dip, 57. Penang, 58. Vessel, 59. Letter, 60. Warren or, 61. Wilson, 62. Poker, 63. Ties, 64. Neighbor, 65. Split, 66. Suggestive glances.

DOWN: 1. Grant's is famous, 2. On — (equal), 3. Pretty woman, 4. Bore of films, 5. Fester, 6. — energy, 7. Surfer's, 8. "I cannot tell —", 9. Bigoted, 10. Screen's, 11. Gem, 12. Thin in quality, 15. Quality, 20. Dipper, 24. Indian, 25. Coaster, 26. Timbre, 27. Harlem, 28. Oriental, 29. Verb suffix, 33. Viking, 35. Gasp, 36. Iniquitous, 37. Betrays, 39. Romanov, 41. Songsmith's org., 42. Fabulous, 47. Short coat, 48. Dissonant, 50. Sprinter, 51. Harbor, 52. Shear, 53. Features, 54. Bard, 55. Dies —, 56. Flying toy, 57. Always, 58. Hardy girl.



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2. The minimum charge for a single advertisement is JD 7.500.
3. Advertisements sent by mail cannot contain any artwork such as company emblems, photos or drawings, but must consist only of a headline and copy that will be typeset by the Jordan Times.
4. Advertisements are not accepted over the telephone or telex, and guaranteed insertions on specific dates can only be assured by sending in the advertisements so they reach the Jordan Times office at least two days before the required day of publication.
5. For the minimum price of JD 7.500, the advertiser will have published an advertisement of three centimetres on two columns, which will have a maximum of 30 words, including the headline and telephone numbers to be called. The JD 7.500 charge is for one insertion; two insertions cost JD 15, three insertions cost JD 22.500 etc.
6. For a larger ad, the rates are JD 10 for 40 words and JD 12.500 for 50 words.
7. You can take advantage of the Jordan Times advertising by mail facility by completing the form below and mailing it with full payment in cash or cheque to:

Advertising Department
The Jordan Times,
P.O. Box 6710,
Amman, Jordan.

(write one word only per box — please print)

Please publish the above advertisement in the Jordan Times on — day (s). Enclosed is payment of —

Name: _____
Address: _____
Signature: _____

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France plans \$4b standby credit

PARIS (R) — The French government, Wednesday announced that it plans a \$4 billion standby credit from international banks to defend the franc, and firmly rejected the possibility of a further devaluation.

President François Mitterrand said in a communique after the weekly cabinet meeting that France would employ all the means at its disposal to defend the franc and improve the country's economic performance.

"Everyone must understand that speculators cannot hope to see France devalue its currency in any way whatsoever," the statement said.

The cabinet had just approved a proposal tabled by Finance Minister Jacques Delors to raise a \$4

billion, 10-year standby credit on the international capital markets from a consortium of banks.

The franc has recently come under strong speculative pressure on foreign exchange markets, falling to record lows against the dollar and West German mark.

There had been rumours that the currency might be withdrawn from the European Monetary System (EMS) or devalued for a third time since the socialist administration came to power last year.

Mr. Delors told Reuters after the cabinet meeting that France would draw on the standby credit only if it were needed to defend the franc.

Foreign exchange dealers said that if the credit was used, it would

enable French monetary officials to intervene on the foreign exchange markets in the franc's favour. French reserves have been depleted by recent market interventions.

The franc strengthened on exchange markets after the news of the credit.

Dealers have said the recent speculation reflected mainly a lack of confidence in the socialist government's ability to carry through its switch to a restrictive economic programme after originally pressing ahead with inflation. France is currently running large trade and balance of payments deficits.

But President Mitterrand said the disorder on foreign exchange markets was due to the disintegration of an old monetary

system, to heavy debts of several large developing countries and to the worsening world economic recession which had led to speculative fever affecting gold and the main currencies including the franc.

This called for strong new measures to rebuff any new attack by international currency operators, he said.

The president said real and constant progress had been achieved on most fronts by France thanks to the efforts made by a large number of French people.

But this was not the case for France's trade balance which was suffering from the long-standing weakness of some of its means of production, he added.

Oil output said falling to lowest level since '75

NEW YORK (OPECNA) — World crude oil production has fallen to its lowest level since 1975 with "no turnaround in sight" according to the Oil and Gas Journal published here.

Total world output in the first half of 1982 was 52.65 million b/d, down 8.7 per cent over the same period last year.

During the first half of 1979, daily average production was 61.79 million barrels, 14.8 per cent more than this year's figure.

"Behind the demand slump are worldwide recession and sharp increases in oil prices during 1979-80 that caused consuming nations to conserve energy and tap substitutes for petroleum," the journal said.

The report added that the decline had been absorbed by OPEC member countries whose production from January to June 1982 averaged 18.56 million b/d, down 22.3 per cent from the same period of 1981.

Saudi Arabia, the largest producer, was reported to have cut its output to 7.12 million b/d in the first half of this year, down 28.5 per cent from the first half of 1981.

Bonn to control spending

BONN (DaD) — Starting next year the Bonn government is determined for at least four years to keep the growth in public spending below the nominal GNP growth rate. The 1983 budget growth rate, two per cent, will be lowest in the history of the Federal Republic of Germany. The DM251 billion budget is to include DM28.5 billion in net borrowing.

Austerity is needed to keep down a Bonn government debt totalling DM269 billion at the end of 1981. This year it will cost DM23 billion in interest payments alone.

Budget estimates have already been submitted to the Bundestag so that the 1983 Finance Bill debate can get going the moment the summer recess is over. M.P.s will be called on to approve not just a set of figures but also a wide range of welfare cuts.

These cuts are proposed by the Federal government because it sees no other way of economising. But the cuts are selective, not wholesale. More money than originally planned is to be spent on combating unemployment, which is extremely high by German standards.

Most ministries will not have higher budgets than this year. The largest item of expenditure will continue to be the budget of the Labour and Welfare Ministry at DM53 billion, followed by Defence at DM46 billion. The defence budget will increase by 4.1 per cent.

The highest percentage increase will be at the Economic Cooperation Ministry, where expenditure totalling DM16.29 billion will represent a 4.4 per cent increase on 1982. Despite stringent economies the development aid budget is to increase at twice the rate for the Bonn budget as a whole.

-- German features

Singapore predicted to become a major 'financial supermarket'

LONDON (R) — Singapore looks set to have the highest growth rate of any country in the world over the next five years, according to the London-based intelligence unit of the Economist magazine.

The independent research group said in a report that Singapore's gross domestic product should grow by an average nine per cent a year from 1981 to 1986, slightly exceeding the 8.8 per cent

average achieved between 1971 and 1981.

"All the conditions, including political stability, that makes Singapore a prime location for foreign investment will persist in the 1980s, while the government's training policies will underpin a further technical upgrading of the labour force," said the report, published Tuesday.

"Singapore will have the capital and the skills to sustain a still very high rate of industrial growth."

It forecast that the volume of financial and business services would grow by 13.4 per cent a year to 1986, aided by government determination to offer the help and incentives necessary to make Singapore a major "financial supermarket."

Boeing 767 faces an uncertain future

NEW YORK (R) — Economic recession, an unexpected drop in fuel costs and intense European competition are clouding the outlook for the Boeing 767, the first major commercial aircraft introduced by a U.S. manufacturer in a decade.

The 197-passenger plane started regular service this month with travellers praising its comfort, generous luggage space and advanced kitchen equipment.

But American financial analysts say that, for all its amenities, the 767 faces an uncertain future. They comment that the Boeing company, the world's largest aerospace firm, has not received an order for a 767 since July 1981.

Boeing, a Seattle-based company, developed the 767 in the 1970s in response to booming oil prices which had led airlines to put a premium on planes that could keep costs down by consuming less fuel.

The first orders for the 767 allowed for a rise in fuel costs that airlines and aircraft manufacturers estimated would push prices to between 44 and 55 cents a litre by 1984.

That the 767 cuts down on fuel consumption is not in doubt. Flight tests showed it used about 40 per cent less fuel than a Boeing 727-100, one of the line of 727 planes that has proved the world's best-selling commercial aircraft.

But an unforeseen world oil glut has driven the cost of fuel to below 22 cents a litre and brought into question the attraction of the new aircraft as an economy.

At the same time, prolonged recession in the United States has meant fewer people are travelling by air, causing U.S. airlines which have ordered the 767 to start talks aimed at stretching out deliveries until the economy improves.

Now Boeing is producing only

two 767s a month at its plant in Everett, Washington, compared with the 12 expected when planning began four years ago.

U.S. airline executives say they are negotiating an extension of delivery periods only to avoid building up large debts at a time when high interest rates raise the cost of loan repayments.

New construction techniques will make it easier and cheaper to maintain the plane, the first entirely new major commercial plane marketed by a U.S. manufacturer since Lockheed Corporation Burbank, California, introduced the L-1011 TriStar.

The 767 faces stiff competition in international markets from the European aircraft consortium Airbus Industries, whose A-310 plane is due to go into commercial service next spring.

At \$45 million, the A-310 is more expensive than the 767, which costs \$41 million.

USSR industrial output rises 2.7%

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet industrial output in the first eight months of this year rose by 2.7 per cent compared with the same period last year, according to official figures published Wednesday.

The figures, published in a monthly report on industrial performance in the weekly journal Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta, showed that the Soviet economy has little hope of achieving an overall growth target of 4.7 per

cent set out in the government's plan for the year.

The report, issued by the Central Statistics Office, said that labour productivity had risen by two per cent in the January to August period.

A list of production results showed improvements in the gas industry, where production in August amounted to 40.7 billion cubic metres compared with 37.8

billion cubic metres in the same month last year.

Gas output for the first eight months of 1982 was up eight per cent on the 1981 period.

Oil production amounted to 52.2 million tonnes in August compared with 51.9 million tonnes in August 1981. Output in the first eight months of 1982 rose to 407 million tonnes, 0.5 per cent up on the same 1981 period.

Chrysler, union extend contract

DETROIT (R) — Chrysler and its workers failed to agree Tuesday night on a new contract but the United Auto Workers-union (UAW) said it would extend the current contract for another 24 hours, averting a threatened strike.

Chrysler's three-year labour contract with the union expired at midnight Tuesday.

UAW President Douglas Fraser had threatened a strike unless agreement was reached by midnight.

He said after the deadline passed that the union would not consider any further extension. But he said he thought the union could reach a settlement within 24 hours on a one-year contract covering wages and a two-year pact for other benefits.

Mr. Fraser said Chrysler had proposed that general wage increases and some restoration of cost of living adjustments be linked to the company's profitability.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices were lower across the board after a fairly quiet day's trading, dealers said. At 1500 Wednesday the F.T. Index was down 10.0 at 575.7.

Leading industrial shares were mainly between 3p and 10p lower with light selling in a thin market the main factor behind the losses, dealers added. BTR was down 8p at 376p after Tuesday's gains while RTZ fell 15p to 41p after interim results which were not up to market expectations, they said.

Gold mining shares tended mixed while North American shares were mainly firmer with Eastman Kodak up 38p at £50.

Among other companies with results Wednesday Bowater was off 4p at 196p, after a low of 193p, while BL was unchanged on balance at 15p, after 14p. Legal and General rose 2p to 307p, after 301p, following news of the increased dividend.

Elsewhere Guest Keen was down 6p at 155p, ICI fell 2p to 304p while Blue Circle was 2p higher against the trend at 428p, dealers added.

Government tended to show small gains at the official close but dealers added that prices were continuing to rise in afterhours trading on the back of the firmer New York markets.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Wednesday.

One sterling	1.7142/52	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2318/21	Canadian dollars
	1.3498/92	West German marks
	2.7360/75	Dutch guilders
	2.1275/90	Swiss francs
	47.00/05	Belgian francs
	7.0600/50	French francs
	1406.00/1407.00	Italian lire
	262.20/35	Japanese yen
	6.2340/60	Swedish crowns
	6.9360/81	Norwegian crowns
	8.8550/75	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	444.00/445.00	U.S. dollars

THE BETTER HALF. By Vinson



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GRUPE

BLAYM

DYRAMI

OTTYNK

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

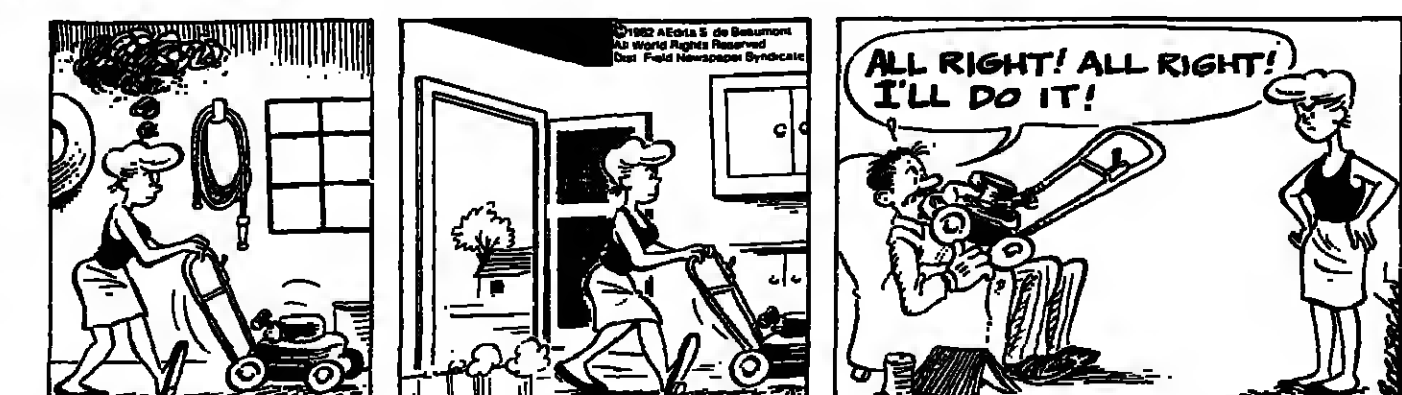
(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BOOTY DUSKY NOUGAT LIZARD
Answer: What did one skunk say to the other?—SO DO YOU!

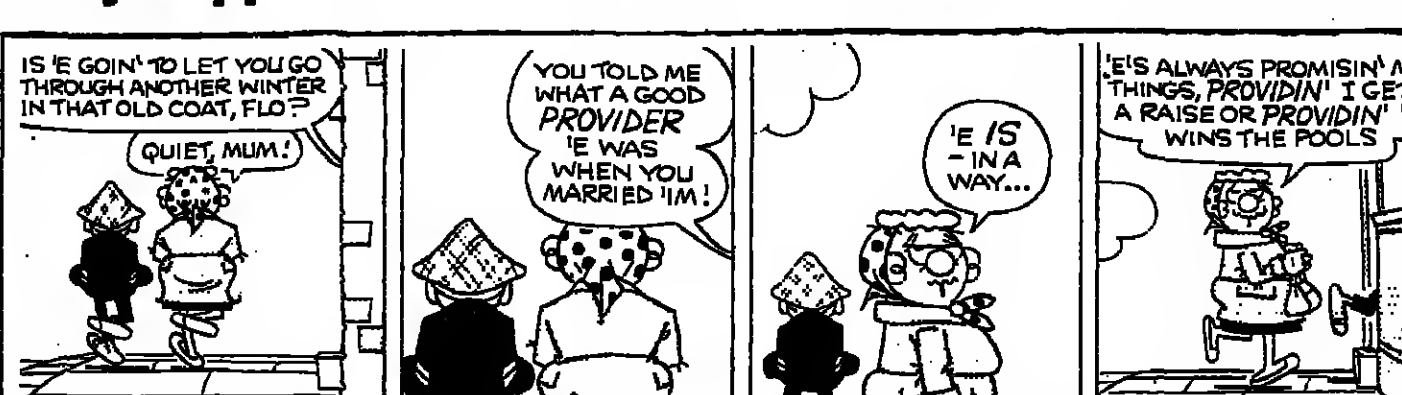
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, SEPT. 17, 1982

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A wonderful day for you to be up early and to put your most imaginative course of action into execution and get excellent results. You can achieve much of value now.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Make sure you know what partners expect from you and show that you aim to please them. Enjoy recreation tonight.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Plan carefully how best to handle work in the near future and then you get good results. Personal goals can be attained now.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Make the arrangements now for social and recreational activities in the future. Show others you have wisdom.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Good day to get your home in fine condition. Talk over your ideas with associates and gain their cooperation.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Make constructive plans that could give you more abundance in the future. Adopt a more practical outlook on life.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Make sure you get a monetary deal handled intelligently and satisfactorily to day. Take no risks with your reputation now.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Going after personal aims is wise now since you can easily gain them. Show closest tie that you are really devoted.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) You are now able to garner the information you want that has been difficult to get in the past. Put it to good use.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Put those ideas across to friends that will brighten their future as well as your own. Show that you have poise.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Plan just how you can expand in career activities in the future. Bring your finest talents to the attention of higher-ups.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Get busy studying new philosophies and other interests that could be useful to you. Express happiness.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Discuss the future with loved one and come to a fine agreement. Steer clear of a group meeting today. Be wise.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will get along well with others and it behooves you to give the best education you can afford in preparation for a most successful life. Spiritual training is important early in life. A good marriage is indicated here.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

WORLD

Gemayel's death deepens crisis

By Harvey Morris
Reuter

LONDON — The death of President-elect Bashir Gemayel could lead Israel to take on a long-term policing role in Lebanon, thereby hampering U.S. peace strategy in the Middle East.

Within hours of Mr. Gemayel's death in a bomb explosion, for which no one had so far claimed responsibility, Israeli forces thrust deep into west Beirut for the first time since they invaded Lebanon on June 6.

An Israeli army communique claimed the move was aimed at preventing any serious incidents following the right-wing Christian leader's death.

The brief communique was an early indication that Israel was prepared to fill the power vacuum left by Mr. Gemayel.

But there was also a hint that Israeli hardliners might cite the Gemayel killing to press for the extension of the Israeli military presence in Lebanon, a development that would upset U.S. plans for the removal of all foreign forces from Lebanese territory.

Washington had hoped Mr. Gemayel would be able to create a strong central government that

could establish security throughout Lebanon, including the southern sector bordering Israel.

At the time of his death, there were also signs that Mr. Gemayel was recovering from the stigma of having been elected under what his leftist and Muslim enemies alleged was the protection of Israeli guns.

Lebanon's traditional Sunni Muslim leaders, who are close to the conservative Arab states, were moving towards an accommodation with Mr. Gemayel

NEWS ANALYSIS

despite earlier opposition to his candidature.

Arab states that had condemned the former militia commander as an Israeli stooge also appeared ready to withhold further judgment until he had had a chance to prove himself as a national leader.

Mr. Gemayel had already shown his independence from his Israeli allies by resisting pressure to sign a peace treaty with Israel before it withdrew its troops from his country.

In the immediate aftermath of

Mr. Gemayel's death, there appeared to be no Lebanese leader in line to take on the role of strongman and to offer the security guarantees that Israel requires.

Despite leftist opposition to him, he was the only candidate at last month's election by parliamentary deputies and no one from any part of the political spectrum was ever really in a position to challenge him.

The many faces of Gemayel

BEIRUT (R) — Bashir Gemayel was variously regarded as a popular hero and a ruthless warlord.

Much of the controversy surrounding Mr. Gemayel, 34, dated from the Lebanese civil war in 1975-76. He rose through the ranks during the fighting to command the right-wing Christian militia that fought an alliance of Lebanese Muslim, leftist and Palestinian guerrilla forces.

Mr. Gemayel was born in Beirut on Nov. 10, 1947, the youngest of six children in a Maronite Christian family. His father Pierre had already laid the foundations of the country's powerful Falange Party after being impressed by Hitler's Nazis during a visit to the 1936

Berlin Olympics.

Bashir studied at a Jesuit school and gained diplomas in law and political science before working briefly in a Washington law office. He pursued both his law career and political activities in Lebanon until the outbreak of civil war in 1975.

He was already an experienced military leader, having begun regular training with Falangist forces at the age of 13. When the commander of the party militia was killed in action in 1976, Mr. Gemayel succeeded him.

A few weeks later he was appointed head of the unified command of the Lebanese forces, a coalition of the militias of the Christian Lebanese Front.

A serious rupture split the Christian camp in 1978 when Falangist gunmen killed Tony Frangieh, the son of former President Suleiman Frangieh and an erstwhile ally whose forces control a mountainous region of northern Lebanon.

Mr. Frangieh swore to avenge his son and later Mr. Gemayel escaped two assassination attempts. In the second his daughter Maya, aged 18 months, was killed along with three bodyguards.

Prosecution tries to disprove dingo theory at Darwin trial

DARWIN (R) — Lindy Chamberlain, charged with murdering her nine-week-old daughter Azaria, said after the baby disappeared that whatever happened was God's will, a witness at Mrs. Chamberlain's trial said Wednesday.

The prosecution in one of Australia's most sensational murder trials has alleged that Mrs. Chamberlain, 34, cut Azaria's throat in the front seat of the family car at a camp site in the Central Australian Desert two years ago.

Mrs. Chamberlain has said the infant was carried off from the

family's tent by a dingo (wild dog). Her husband Michael, 38, a Seventh Day Adventist minister, is charged with being an accessory after the fact.

Alice Whittaker, who was camping with her family at the same site near the tourist attraction of Ayers Rock, said she had gone to comfort Mrs. Chamberlain after Azaria had disappeared from the tent. At that time a search was going on for the baby and for a dingo Mrs. Chamberlain said she had seen leaving the tent.

Mrs. Whittaker said Mrs.

Chamberlain told her: "God is good. Whatever happens is God's will." She had added: "It says, doesn't it, that at the second coming babies will be restored to their mothers' arms."

She added that Michael Chamberlain had said the couple always wanted a daughter and that was why they had called her Azaria, which meant blessed of God.

The prosecution has alleged that the theory a dingo killed Azaria—accepted by an earlier inquest—was a lie by Mrs. Chamberlain. On the third day of the

trial, police Constable Francis Morris said searchers had found three sets of dog or dingo tracks around the camp site. He said some tracks were accompanied by what looked like a drag mark.

Aboriginal trackers had shown him other tracks which also indicated something was being dragged, he added.

In reply to defence cross-examination, he said he believed from his experience with dingoes that they could carry an object as heavy as four kilos. "They could run with it," he said.

King-Dukakis race ends with liberal's nomination

WASHINGTON (R) — Former Governor Michael Dukakis, a liberal backed by Sen. Edward Kennedy, has won the Democratic nomination for governor of Massachusetts over conservative incumbent Governor Edward King.

Mr. King, a hardliner whom Mr. Dukakis has scornfully labelled "President Reagan's favourite Democratic governor," conceded defeat Tuesday night in a bitter contest that highlighted a busy day of primary elections in 13 states across the country.

None of the other races to select candidates for the November 2 elections equalled the King-Dukakis battle for drama. But a few involved well-known incumbents in serious struggles to retain their congressional seats.

In Wisconsin, representative Clement Zablocki, chairman of the House of Representatives foreign affairs committee, def-

ated state Senator Lynn Adelman in a Democratic congressional primary that "experts had rated close. The victory ensured Mr. Zablocki's influential house seat because the Republicans fielded no candidate to oppose him.

In Minnesota, former Sen. Eugene McCarthy, a leader of the anti-Vietnam war movement in the late 1960s, attempted a comeback. But he was beaten in the Democratic Senate primary by Mark Dayton, who will face incumbent Republican David Durenberger in November.

The King-Dukakis race was a harsh, invective-filled affair in which Mr. Dukakis, who lost this same primary to Mr. King four years ago, campaigned as the close ally of Sen. Kennedy. He portrayed the governor as a de facto ally of President Reagan because of his conservative economic and social programmes.

Warsaw plays down new round of demonstrations

WARSAW (R) — Demonstrators took to the streets in Poland this week for the first time since police crushed protests across the country at the end of August.

Official reports in Warsaw Tuesday described clashes in five cities between riot police and protesters who turned out to mark the start of the 10th month since martial law was imposed on the country last Dec. 13.

Government spokesman Jerzy Urban, describing disturbances in the southern industrial city of Nowa Huta, played down the significance of the incidents, which also took place in Wroclaw, Cracow, Szczecin and Lodz.

No disturbances were reported in Warsaw and reporters in the capital had not yet received independent reports of the provincial clashes, of which the worst appeared to have been in Wroclaw and Nowa Huta.

The official news agency PAP reported that four policemen were injured and 74 people arrested in skirmishes in the old part of Wroclaw. The agency said youths hurled stones at police vehicles, sending one out of control and injuring its driver.

Police had also been showered with stones and heavy objects from windows overlooking the narrow city streets, the agency said.

Riot police used water cannon and tear gas in Nowa Huta on Monday to break up demonstrations which began when between 200 and 300 people marched to the town centre from the edge of the city, gathering supporters on the way, Mr. Urban said.

Witnesses show alleged results of radioactive fallout in Utah

SALT LAKE CITY (R) — A woman in a wheelchair dramatically took off an auburn wig in a Salt Lake City courtroom and exposed bald patches on the top of her head — patches she said were the result of radioactive fallout from a U.S. atomic bomb test in April 1953.

Joann Workman, whose face is a greenish hue because of dyes used in cancer treatments, was one of the first witnesses to be called Tuesday in a trial expected to last three months.

The case could decide whether the U.S. government is liable to pay claims for more than \$2 billion sought by cancer victims who say they developed the disease during 89 atomic tests carried out over Nevada during the 1950s and early 1960s.

The trial deals with only 24 of the 1,192 suits filed by alleged victims and relatives of people who

Several dozen people were arrested in the clashes that went out into the evening, he added. No details were available of the incidents in the other cities, mentioned in reports by the official media.

Solidarity's underground leadership hailed the August 31 demonstrations as a victory for the opponents of martial law but they made no calls for further protests.

Moscow-Warsaw talks end

MOSCOW (R) — Talks between Soviet and Polish foreign ministers have ended here with a ringing denunciation of the United States but few fresh clues about the real state of relations between Moscow and Warsaw.

Visiting Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski returned home Tuesday having clearly underlined his status in Moscow as the Kremlin's favourite Polish politician.

Mr. Olszowski, a hardliner with many ties here, was allowed to make a four-minute statement on the main television evening news programme on the results of his two days of talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

Official accounts of Mr. Olszowski's talks shed little further light on what counsels Moscow has been putting forward.

The Kremlin has not spelt out publicly how far it is happy with Gen. Jaruzelski's policies but is believed to be urging a continued tough line against any opposition to martial law.

Moscow is firmly opposed to any rehint of the suspended Solidarity trade union and is also in favour of a firm line towards other social groups such as the Catholic Church.

he died of cancer, but it is regarded as the test case for the remainder of the suits.

Mrs. Workman, told the U.S. district court she went to Utah Mountain with a field study group to watch an atomic explosion in April, 1953.

Mrs. Workman, who said she was 19 years old at the time, said: "I was burnt to a crisp. I was a shiny bright red, even my eyes were burning."

She said when she went home she combed her hair and "the teeth of my comb caught under the skin of my scalp. The skin lifted off my scalp in a big strip."

Earlier Nevada Millstead described how after a radioactive cloud had drifted over St. George, Utah, she had gone out to find her father's 40 sheep.

"Their wool was coming off them and their mouths were burning," she said.

The woman who quit Hollywood for Monaco

MONTE CARLO (R) — Princess Grace of Monaco, who died Tuesday aged 52, dropped a glittering career as one of Hollywood's biggest film stars to become the wife of the ruler of a tiny Mediterranean principality.

As Grace Kelly she had Hollywood at her feet when she abruptly quit to wed Prince Rainier of Monaco and to devote herself to family life and her adopted country.

She was born on Nov. 12, 1929 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the daughter of a prominent Irish-American family. She shot to stardom in Hollywood as the ideal American woman.

After studying at the American academy of dramatic arts in New York and supporting herself as a photographer's model, Princess Grace made her debut on Broadway in August Strindberg's *The Father* in 1949. Hollywood scouts could hardly wait to sign up the cool blonde beauty.

Fame and the unofficial title of queen of Hollywood came to the hardworking actress when she portrayed Gary Cooper's Quaker wife in the Western film *High Noon*.

She starred in such films as *Alfred Hitchcock's Dial M. for Murder* before winning an Oscar, Hollywood's highest acting honour, for her part in *The Country Girl*, co-starring with Bing Crosby in 1954.

It was while she was attending the Cannes film festival in the spring of 1954 that she met the prince who was to make her the wife of a ruler of the ancient House of Grimaldi.

Their formal engagement was announced two years later, but Grace Kelly had to fulfil a commitment to appear in the musical *High Society* with Bing Crosby before her April wedding.

The marriage was one of the decade's major social events—first a civil marriage and then a three-hour ceremony at Monaco's cathedral of St. Nicholas.

Some cynics suggested that the film star was merely picking up a European title and would soon return to the screen. They were



Princess Grace of Monaco

proved wrong for Princess Grace remained at the Monte Carlo palace on the Mediterranean, despite many film offers.

"Of course we were taking a terrible gamble," she said of her marriage. "We didn't know each other. But we were both at a point in our lives when each was ready for marriage."

The marriage had an extra significance for Monaco. Had Prince Rainier not married and produced heirs, his tiny principality would have been ceded to France.

In January 1957, Princess Caroline, the couple's first child was born. The heir to the throne, Prince Albert, was born in 1958, and Stephanie, who was in the car with her mother when the accident took place but escaped with slight concussion, followed in 1965.

On rare occasions, Princess Grace accepted engagements for stage appearances for charitable causes. In 1970 she appeared on stage for the first time in 14 years to replace Noel Coward at a London charity concert featuring Frank Sinatra and seven months later appeared at Sinatra's farewell charity concert in Los Angeles.

She also helped her husband promote Monaco, acting as a guide in a television film to encourage tourists to visit the country.

The princess's ties to Hollywood were maintained when in 1976 she became the first woman member of 20th Century Fox film corporation's board of directors.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Spanish policeman commits suicide

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain (R) — A Spanish policeman shot himself through the head Wednesday following the murder of four of his colleagues by Basque guerrillas Tuesday, police sources said. Sergeant Julio Carmona grabbed the pistol of a colleague in the sentry post of the police station and shot himself. He died in hospital. The Basque separatist organisation ETA (Basque homeland and freedom) had earlier admitted responsibility for Tuesday's sub-machinegun ambush.

William Small named UPI chief

NEW YORK (R) — William Small, former president of NBC news and for 17 years an executive with CBS news, has been named as president and chief operating officer of United Press International (UPI). Douglas Ruhe, UPI managing director, said Mr. Small, 55, would take over immediately. He will replace Roderick Beaton, who has retired, and will have responsibility for all aspects of the news service which employs 2,000 people and serves more than 7,000 news organisations around the world.

Menuhin: Israeli child entered China

PEKING (R) — One of the child musicians who accompanied violinist Yehudi Menuhin during his current visit to China held an Israeli passport, Mr. Menuhin said Wednesday. Diplomatic sources said this was the first known visit to China in recent years by an Israeli passport-holder. China regards Israel as a political pariah. Mr. Menuhin declined to divulge the name of the Israeli child in the group from his school in England who gave concerts in Peking last weekend.

15 Malaga DC-10 victims identified

MALAGA, Spain (R) — Officials Wednesday identified 15 people who died in Monday's crash of a DC-10 airliner, but confusion continued over the number of casualties and people missing. The provincial governor's office said 15 bodies were now identified and issued a first list of 12 names. Their nationalities were not available.

Reagan revives top State Department job

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan has revived a high-level State Department post dealing with problems of nuclear energy and the spread of nuclear weapons. The post was created in the Carter administration which came into office placing high priority on fighting worldwide nuclear proliferation. But the Reagan administration combined the job with the post of under secretary of state for management, who is also responsible for overseeing the functioning of the state department and its embassies around the world.

THE WEEKEND CROSSWORD

WORKDAY

By William Canine

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9. Actress Massey

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11. South American

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13. Era and Joan

14. Grate

15. Bestial

16. City on the

17. Room

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20. Keep one's

21. Work hard

22. Dragger

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